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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

More crimes against women

New Delhi (AP) - The crimes of rape, bride-burning and dowry demand are reported on the rise in India and are causing a national furor.

Indian newspapers have carried daily reports of rape and sexual assault on women, some allegedly by policemen.

Women's organizations have been protesting more and the news media have been paying more attention to the problems faced by women in this tradition-bound predominantly Hindu country of 660 million.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government has presented legislation to Parliament that would establish sentences of two years' hard labor for people who demand gifts and cash from a bride's family.

An official Indian commission joined the fray with a report backing a proposed two-year prison term for dowry offenders and also recommending a fine of 10,000 rupees.

The current maximum penalty for demanding dowry is six months in jail and a 5,000-rupee fine, but convictions are rare.

A woman sometimes "is tortured in every possible way and even deprived of marital rights" if she does not bring sufficient dowry to her in-laws, the Government report said.

It cited numerous cases of harassment and, in some cases, even murder by husbands or in-laws if women fail to provide sufficient dowries at the time of their weddings.

Dowry takes several forms, ranging from cash payments to household goods such as furniture, refrigerators, air conditioners and sometimes even motorcycles and cars.

Police statistics show that 69 women were burned to death in New Delhi alone last year because of low dowries. Few of the cases have been successfully prosecuted.

And rape is on the rise. Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh said 3,281 rapes were reported throughout India in 1977, and 3,781 in 1978. More than 4,000 rapes were reported in 1979. Women's leaders say many rapes go unreported because of the stigma attached to them.

Women in India face discrimination from birth. For centuries, the birth of a son has been regarded as a gift of god: a daughter is seen, at best, as a disappointment.

"Even in educated homes, the female infant gets less nourishing food," according to sociologist Promilla Kapur.

Few women have forged independent careers for themselves. Most of those who have, such as Mrs. Gandhi, come from educated or rich families.

Contracts in danger

Bombay, (UNI) - Overseas construction contracts, valued at Rs 6000 million being executed by Indian builders in Iraq and Iran are in danger in that war-torn region, it is learnt here.

Some of the sites and buildings have already been damaged, causing delay and cost escalation.

The two countries together account for over one-third of India's overseas contracts - Iraq for about Rs 5000 million, including infranstructure facilities, housing and industrial complexes, and Iran for about Rs 1000 million in transmission towers, fertilisers, plants and other projects.

Business circles here point out that both Iraq and Iran have friendly economic relations with India, and any large-scale destruction there would also adversely affect trade. The export credit and guarantee corporation has already advised Indian exporters to be "cautious" in shipments to the war-torn region.

The latest available country-wide data, which relate to 1977-78, show that Indian exports to Irar totalled Rs 1170 million against imports of Rs 5480 million, while the corresponding figures for Iraq were Rs 510 million and Rs 3320 million.

The large concentration of Indian workers in Iran and Iraq have in addition contributed to a sizeable inflow of foreign remittances from the west Asian region.

A sizeable section of these Indians have now started returning home, causing a dent in the remittances, these circles say.

PROBE INTO MONKEY MASSACRE DEMANDED

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian chapter of the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) has demanded an inquiry into the alleged killing of 100 langurs (black-faced monkeys) in the forest sanctuary of Sariska in Rajasthan.

Exodus from war areas

Bombay, (UNI) - The continuous exodus of foreigners from Ira has created a stampede at Safwa town bordering Kuwait and "many of us had to spend three to four days like refugees", Indians arriving here from Basra hav said.

Most of those who arrived in two groups had gone to Kho-al-Zubair near Basra four months ago to work on a liquified petroleum gas (lpg) plant project and had to pack up hurriedly, leaving behind their belongings.

The project site escaped earlier raids, but M.V. Nandekar, working as a stenographer in the firm, said he had a providential escape when the camp in which he was staying along with a group of Indian workers was bombed two hours after they had vacated it.

"Iranian and Iraqi jets zoombing over our heads, frequent deafening sounds of blasts...it was a terrible experience", said Bharat Mohta of Bombay, an accounts officer.

G.K. Nair, employed as a medical assistant, said he and his friends saw the Muftia Refinery and the nearby petrochemicals project being heavily pounded by Iranian jets. The refinery was still in flames he said.

S.K. Tomar and Yogesh Patel of Baroda said they had dug trenches near their camp to take shelter during air raids. "We had heard that many Indians died and at least 20 were hospitalised at Basra", they said.

An official spokesman told UNI that health regulations were waived for the Indians returning from Iraq following instructions from the Union Health Ministry and Customs officials said they cleared baggage speedily.

Over 10,000 foreigners were employed in the Khor-al-Zubair desert area and all of them started leaving, following a notice to evacuate issued by the State Organisation for Petroleum and Oil products (SOP), Mechanical Engineer C.S. Wamanan said.

Indians returning, mostly Sikhs and South Indians, were all praise for Kuwait officials who quickly gave them entry documents at the Kuwait-Iraq border despite their general embargo on permitting Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis to enter the country.

They said they would like to return to Iraq after cease fire.

There was a big rush for flights at Kuwait airport, but "we had no difficulty since our company had arranged for our flight," the evacuees said.

The lifer lawyer

New Delhi (IBS) - Balkishen Gupta, 44, is a lifer lawyer who argued his own case in the Supreme Court and kept the bench of senior justices rapt with attention throughout.

Gupta, who along with 3,000 lifers was arguing against the constitutional validity of a Criminal Procedures Code ruling that lifers must serve 14 years of their term before release or commutation of sentence.

Gupta told of how he had been awarded the life term in the first place. In 1972, he lived in Ballabgarh with his family and practiced law. His villager neighbours had installed a threshing machine in their house and tended to keep the area awake throughout the night. Gupta got an injunction against arbitrary use of the machine, and when they were restrained from using it, the villagers set fire to his house destroying it.

Later, they cornered Gupta with lathis and set about belabouring him. Gupta drew out his licenced pistol and shot one of them dead -- his punishment, the life term. Gupta said that he had received five years remission on sentence for "good behaviour", two years given by the Governor himself.

Alternative fuel for Tarapur

New Delhi (UNI) - The Tarapur Atomic Power Plant near Bombay is moving towards the stage of using mixed oxide fuels as an alternative to uranium.

This process involves recycling of the plutonium contained in the spent fuel.

At present India cannot do this, as there are some restrictions, under the 1963 agreement with the U.S.A. A United States refusal to supply the uranium would amount to an abrogation of the 27-year-old agreement. India is expected to take a formal decision on the matter after knowing the U.S. stand.

Using the plutonium separated from Tarapur's spent fuel, it is possible to keep the atomic plant running without depending upon enriched uranium from abroad, Indian scientists say.

Because of the prolonged uncertainties about U.S. supplies of enriched uranium, the capacity of the Tarapur plant was reduced to 55 per cent early this year and later to a mere 15 to 30 per cent.

Since 1976, a refuelling programme has been under way at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). This programme could lead to the stage where plutonium contained in the spent fuel can be recycled for use to keep the plant running without dependence on foreign supplies of uranium.

Cement from husk

New Delhi (UNI) - Quality cement can be produced from rice husk, a waste product, according to theRegional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum.

The laboratory, which is engaged in work relating to the utilisation of agricultural and industrial wastes, has found that fine silica particles produced from controlled burning of rice husk yield good quality cement when mixed with lime shell.

Laboratory trials on the cement made out of rice husk ash and lime shell have yielded extremely satisfactory results, according to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Meanwhile, a low-cost quality of cement, 'Ashmoh' developed at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, has been found useful in jobs like flooring, plastering, brick-joining and canal lining.

Ashmoh is produced by mixing rice-husk and ash with hydrated lime. The resultant product is then ground in ball-mills. Qualitatively it is slightly inferior to the usual variety of cement.

As part of the measure to promote technology in the production of low-cost cement, the National Small Industries Ltd. has sponsored a scheme at Kurukshetra (Haryana) based on this technology.

A higher grade of cement, called "ashment" will also be made available by grinding rice husk ash in ball mills and then mixing the resultant product with ordinary cement. The cement thus obtained will be far superior to ordinary cement.

BETTER LIGHTING FACILITIES FOR INDIAN AIRPORTS

New Delhi (UNI) - Night landing facilities would soon be provided at Trivandrum, Gauhati, Lucknow and three other airports.

According to an official press note, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has sanctioned Rs 5 million for this recently. After the completion of the project, aircraft would be able to operate from these airports even in bad weather.

Homage to Jain saint

New Delhi (UNI) - The tranquil town of Sravanabelagola (population: 7,000) in the Hassan District of Karnataka State is bustling with activity in anticipation of the great event - the recurring 12-yearly tribute to a great Jain ascetic and saint whose colossal, 17-metre-high stone statue in three-dimensional relief stands atop the Indragiri Hill, towering above the landscapes several square kilometres around.

Gomateshwara, the ancient saint, is held in reverence by Jains throughout the world. The jains are adherents of a religious organisation that took shape, more or less as Buddhism had done earlier, as a movement to purge Hinduism of its formalised, ritualistic credo. Jainism lays the highest importance on non-violence and love of all created things. Living in celibacy and engrossed in pursuit of spiritual knowledge, the Jain monks have, like the Buddhists, contributed greatly to the treasures of ancient Indian mural painting and sculpture.

Twenty-four Jain saints who followed Mahavira, the founder, are immortalised for posterity through stone statues set up at various centres in India and abroad. Of the two main sects of Jains, the Svetambara and the Digambara, saints belonging to the latter are depicted in the nude. The giant statue of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola is in nude form and shown in the standing posture, with a part of the rock base supporting the legs.

The serenity of expression conveyed by the sculptor, who completed his great task one thousand years ago (in 981 A.D.), has given, and continues to afford, solace to millions of people. The depiction of snakes crawling round the saint and an ant-hill and several creeper plants entwining the arms seek to convey the story of the saint's long penance before he attained beatitude.

Legend has it that the first Jain saint (Trithankara) Vrishabhadeva, also called Adinatha, a powerful ruler, had two wives. To the elder, Queen Yasaswathi, was born a son named Bharata, and to the younger, Queen Sunanda, was born Gomateshs, also called Bahubali (the strong-armed). When the time came to name a successor to the throne, Adinatha installed the elder son, Bharata as king, according to custom.

The young king embarked on a military campaign and conquored the vast territoty. When he returned in triumph to the capital, he felt he was slighted by his younger step-brother Bahubali, who refused to bow his head to him. The two brothers clashed in physical combat and it was Bahubali who triumphed. The kingdom was his now, by right of his victory.

But young Bahubali had only wanted to teach a lesson to the haughty Bharatha, and had no desire to become the king. He renounced temporal power and wealth and became a recluse, doing penance for long years, till he attained "nirvana" (absolution). Accepted and honoured as "tirthankara" by succeeding generations of Jains, Bahubali, also known as Gometeshwara, was generated throughout the land and several monuments and temples were erected to perpetuate his memory. The bas-relief statue carved out of a single rock at Shravanabelagola is the biggest of such monuments to the great saint.

Every twelve years devotees conduct the 'Mahamastakabhisheka'' (the great head ablution ceremony) on the statue by pouring on the head, from up on a high scaffold, water, milk, ghee, sugarcane juice and other offerings for a period of three months.

The next "Mahamastakabhisheka," starting on February 22, is of special interest because it coincides with the thousandth anniversary of the first anointing ceremony held in 981 A.D. The Karnataka Government has made elaborate arrangements for conducting the ceremony and for the reception of nearly a million pilgrims and tourists expected to assemble at Shravanabelagola, 150 kms from the State capital, Bangalore.

Education's role

New Delhi, (UNI) - A working group appointed by India's Planning Commission has emphasised that education should be treated as a basic input in the country's development efforts and should figure prominently in the strategy for national development.

In its report just submitted to the Government, the study group has said that the earlier it is realised the better, that human resource development -- the largest and the most significant of all resources in the country -- is the very basis of all planning.

The 14-member group of eminent educationists has regretted that even after three decades of national planning, it is an unfortunate fact that education has tended to be regarded in practice as a "social service" rather than as a "basic and crucial input."

The group has therefore asked the government to give education its rightful place in national planning and has stated that investments in education should reflect its pivotal role.

The study group report says it is necessary that educational systems and programmes should be so redirected as to establish dynamic and beneficial links between education, employment and development with due regard for the economic and social aims of the community.

The study group has pointed out that the present low level of skill development among the population is an adverse feature. "On the one hand there is unemployment and on the other non-availability of certain categories of skilled persons."

It has stressed that educational planning must also be coordinated with efforts of manpower planning in the country ... it must promote a pattern of education which is relevant to the local needs and provides knowledge and skills which enable the learners to participate effectively in the programmes of social and economic development."

NEW BODY FOR EGGS TO HELP FARMERS, CONSUMERS

Bombay (UNI) - In a few days time, the Eggs Authority, the first of its kind in India will start functioning to help poultry farmers get a remunerative price while maintaining fair prices for consumers.

The new body, formed by poultrymen from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, plans to extend its activities which include consumer education and egg promotion -- to all the major egg markets in the country, its secretary Ravi Chawla told UNI.

A boat expedition

New Delhi - On the coming full moon day, (November 22), a wooden boat is to set sail from Palur in Orissa for Bali in Indonesia to recall the saga of ancient India's great seafarers.

In a six-month-long sailing expedition the boat will retrace the route followed by sailors in the heyday of India's maritime activity and end up at Boarch in the Gujarat coast.

Mihir Sen, founder-chairman of the explorers Club sponsoring the expedition, said in an interview that the boat, named after the legendary merchant prince, Chand Saudagar, was being made ready at the Rajabagan Docks in Calcutta.

The boat would resemble the old Kalinga galleons which used to roam the uncharted seas, he said.

He had selected Palur as the starting point because it was the greatest port in ancient India, though now reed-choked and decrepit, and Broach as the terminal point because expeditions had set out from there to Indonesia and beyond in the 13th Century A.D.

From Palur the boat would sail up to Calcutta and then down to Trincomalee, in Ceylon, touching on the way ancient Indian ports like Masulipatnam, Vizianagram and Tuticorin.

From Trincomalee, the boat would cross the sea to Penang and from there sail to Singapore, Djakarta and Bali.

Rubber bullets

Gwalior, (UNI) The Border Security Force, an Indian paramilitary organisation, has developed rubber bullets to be used for mob control.

B.S.F. Academy Commandant I.M. Vohra, said, in an informal chat with newsmen at Takanpur, that prototypes of the bullets had been made and experiments were a success. These bullets had not yet been supplied to the police of any State, he said.

Anyone hit by bullet would be immobilised for about 15 minutes, without sustaining any grievous injury.

INDIA GETS READY FOR MASSIVE CENSUS OPERATIONS

New Delhi (UNI) - Nearly 1.5 million enumerators and supervisors are working on "census-1981" considered as one of the most massive administrative operations undertaken anywhere in the world.

Census Commissioner and Registrar-General P. Padmanabha said his organisation has to stretch its resources and skills nearly to breaking point to ensure the success of the operation.

The task is so gigantic that it is not possible to appoint census officers wholetime at all levels and to create a fully paid separate Census agency to carry out enumeration, he said.

COMMISSION REJECTS DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES AGAINST IMBALANCES

Jammu, (Jammu and Kashmir State), (UNI) - The Sikri Commission appointed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government has rejected the demand of the all party Jammu Committee for constitution guarantees to remove regional imbalances among the three regions of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Oil supply satisfactory now

New Delhi (UNI) - The Indian Government is studying the possible impact of the fierce fighting between Iran and Iraq, on the country in terms of oil supplies.

India has already received about three-fourths of the crude oil supply from these two countries. The supply position of the remaining one fourth of the total oil import of eleven million tonnes from these two countries is not known. According to reports Iran has banned export of oil. Iraq's national oil company has also suspended loading of crude oil from Iraq to foreign tankers.

Meanwhile, official sources here have said that four Indian tankers which went for lifting crude from Iraq had to return to Kuwait without having been able to load at Basra.

Iran and Iraq are the traditional and major suppliers of crude to India. While Iraq supplies account for some six million tonnes of oil, Iran exports five million tonnes. India is due to get 1.7 million tonnes of crude from USSR and this is to be supplied by Iraq, by mutual arrangement.

Both Iran and Iraq have been meeting their commitments by supplying one million tonnes of crude every month.

Discussions are going on at high level in the Petroleum Ministry here on the oil situation. According to official sources, the stock position is quite comfortable for the present. However, India may have to think of alternative sources of supply if the fighting between Iraq and Iran continues.

India had to import additional crude oil this year worth Rs 3000 million because of the agitation in Assam where two oil refineries could not function for the last few months.

India's total oil import bill this year is expected to be Rs 50 million which is roughly 25 per cent of India's total foreign exchange resources.

Compounding India's oil worries, crude prices in the international market have gone up following the outbreak of hostilities in West Asia.

Soviet crude for India

[From UNI Special Correspondent K P K Kutty]

Moscow, (UNI) - The new five-year Indo-Soviet trade agreement to be signed soon will provide for Soviet supplies of crude oil without their being tied to Indian rice shipments.

A senior Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry official told UNI that the lists of items had already been agreed upon and he hoped that certain pending matters would be sorted out in the final round of trade talks in New Delhi early next month.

A delegation led by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev will arrive in New Delhi on October 3 for the talks, at the end of which the agreement would be signed.

M.A Kiselev, Chief of the Ministry's Department for Trade with Asian countries, said the new agreement envisaged doubling the volume of trade between the two countries in the next five years.

He said Indo-Soviet trade in 1979 touched a record level of 1,000 million roubles (1500 million dollars) representing a 35 per cent increase over the 1978 figure. By the end of this year, the trade volume would be double that of 1975, marking a full implementation of the November 29, 1973, joint declaration of President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mr. Kiselev said.

The Soviet Union has traditionally supplied some quantities of crude oil and kerosene to India but the new agreement would, for the first time, specify a quantity. The provision in the current five-year agreement envisaged only 'nominal growth" in the supplies.

Earlier this year, the two countries signed a separate agreement for the supply of 200,000 tonnes of crude and 500,000 tonnes of petroleum products in 1980 in exchange for 500,000 tonnes of rice from India.

Asked whether the Soviet Union would import more grain from India, Mr. Kiselev said no specific quantity had been fixed in this regard.

He confirmed that the pending matters related to interest rate and deferred payment terms for commercial credits to India.

It was known after the last round of trade talks that there were some differences between the two countries on this issue. The Soviet side sought higher interest rates than before and a reduction in the period for repayment while the Indian side wanted that the terms governing future credits should be the same as before.

Mr. Kiselev, answering a question, said negotiations on the subject were still on and he was sure the two sides would reach an understanding.

He said Indo-Soviet trade, which had grown by 100 times in 20 years, had been marked by diversification. More and more new commodities figure in the lists of items in successive trade agreements.

The Soviet Union supplies to India a wide range of machines and equipment, badly needed raw materials, asbestos, non-ferrous metals and newsprint. It meets 60 per cent of India's requirement of kerosene from other sources and 40 per cent of diesel needs.

Major imports from India are tea, coffee, spices, cashew, jute, cotton textiles, raw materials for medicine and consumer goods. Of late there had been some imports of engineering goods, tractor batteries and power cables from India.

The new agreement would provide for increased imports of engineering goods, Mr. Kiselev said. The USSR had also been importing goods such as knitwear, handicrafts items and readymade garments.

It had been agreed that the new agreement would be a basic document and annual trade plans would be signed after review.

Mr. Kiselev said the new trade agreement was in line with the long-term programme drawn up by the two countries during Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin's last visit here.

He said Indo-Soviet trade relations were a good example of friendly and mutually beneficial relations between two countries. Their trade was complementary to each other and an example of international division of labour.

Figures for the first half of 1980 showed that India was the largest trade partner of the USSR among third world countries.

Mystery

Calcutta (UNI) - The 75-year-old mystery of mass suicide by birds in Assam Jatinga village remains unsolved, but a noted Indian ornithologist Dr. Sudhin Sen Gupta, thinks the answer may just be round the corner.

The mysterious phenomenon that lured the birds to a small luminous stretch of one km between Jatinga railway station and the village health centre has baffled scientists for years.

De Sudhin Sen Gupta, who has already made two trips to Jatinga so far, is planning yet another trip to find out why birds are attracted to this small stretch and to ascertain whether the eco-physiography of the place has something to do with the mystery.

Dr. Sen Gupta, who is working in the animal behaviour division of the zoological survey of India, feels that the birds become "hypnotised" after landing around the luminous region created by artificial lights.

Field studies have revealed that as soon as birds enter the lighted periphery, flying from the north, they go into a state of hypnosis till their death", he said.

Dr Sen Gupta who is not prepared to say that the birds come to the area "to commit suicide" said four environmental factors are essential for attracting the birds at Jatinga, situated at a height of 800 metres in the Baril hill ranges.

The factors were: strong directional wind that must blow from south to north, dense fog, sufficient rainfall and dark, moonless nights.

La

New Delhi (IBS) - Unlike Europe, where the hoards of Atilla, Saladdin and the Crusaders rode to battle on horse back, or Central Asia and West Asia where both horse and camel did transportation duty for the murderers of Genghis Khan and Timur the Lame, elephants were the chief battle-transport used by the kings who ruled Deccan India centuries ago.

Similarly, artillary found its way into India for the first time in AD 1526, at Panipat, when just 10,000 strong Turks under Babur routed the armies of Ibrahim Lodi numbering 100,000, to set up the Mughal Empire.

A century later one of the kings of the Deccan kingdoms, in his bid to outgun the armies of Shah Jehan with his trained fig...ing elephants, using 80,427 parts of copper and 19,573 parts of tin and iron. The result was a 57-tonn monster cannon called 'Malike-e Maidan'.

Such was the fire-power of th 'iron monster' that it could tur into rubble a one foot thick sto

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Mystery of bird suicides

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Dr Sen Gupta who is not prepared to say that the birds come to the area "to commit suicide" said four environmental factors are essential for attracting the birds at Jatinga, situated at a height of 800 metres in the Barail hill ranges.

The factors were: strong directional wind that must blow from south to north, dense fog, sufficient rainfall and dark, moonless nights.

"Unless these four factors are perfectly combined, there will be no influx of birds" he told UNI. The geological condition of the danger zone- the one km stretch between the Jatinga railway station and the village health centre is such that the environmental conditions produced a steep change in the magnetic properties of the underground storage water in the region thereby affecting the magnetic field in that particular area for a temporary period, he feels.

Dr. Sen Gupta also feels that such changes of the magnetic properties during the monsoon might be disturbing the physiological rhythm of the birds and making them react mechanically to the sight of the amplified light beam.

His hypothesis envisages that electrical condition in the atmosphere might play a part in the Jatinga mystery. Changes in weather, accompanied with storm and rain, increases the intensity of atmosphetic electricity. "This increased electrical intensity appears to influence the behaviour of the birds when they dash to the source of light at Jatinga" he said.

Dr. Sen Gupta's hypothesis is based on scientific studies conducted by him for 30 days during September and October in 1977 and 1978.

Transpo-Asia opened

Singapore (UNI) - Indian commercial vehicles, garage service equipment and auto components will be on display at a five-day "Transpo-Asia" exhibition beginning here from October 6.

Fourteen Indian companies, including three automobile manufacturing firms, will be among the participants. Manufacturers from ten Western countries will also participate in the five day exhibition at the World Trade Centre here. The exhibition will bring together the latest models of vehicles and attempt to show the advancement made in the transport industry.

Among the Indian products on display at the exhibition will be trucks, air conditioned coaches, marine engines, two wheelers, various automobile components like crank shaft, clutch assemblies, valves, fuel injection equipment and various other spare parts.

The regional manager of the engineering export promotion council here, Mr. S. Jagathesen, told UNI that the "INDEE" exhibitions had created a good impression about Indian engineering products.

He said India's participation in international exhibitions such as "Transpo-Asia" would help promote an aggressive marketing campaign for bidian products and increase sales of auto parts in the Southeast Asian region.

India's exports of auto parts, which stood at Rs 2.4 million in 1956, touched Rs 1280 million last year.

Largest cannon

New Delhi (IBS) - Unlike Europe, where the hoards of Atilla, Saladdin and the Crusaders rode to battle on horse back, or Central Asia and West Asia where both horse and camel did transportation duty for the murderers of Genghis Khan and Timur the Lame, elephants were the chief battle-transport used by the kings who ruled Deccan India centuries ago.

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A century later one of the kings of the Deccan kingdoms, in his bid to outgun the armies of Shah Jehan with his trained fighting elephants, using 80,427 parts of copper and 19,573 parts of tin and iron. The result was a 57-tonne monster cannon called 'Malike-e-Maidan'

Such was the fire-power of the 'iron monster' that it could turn into rubble a one foot thick stone wall, and its very roar as it sent the ball hurtling out was enough to put trained fighting elephants to rout.

In 1862, after hundreds of years of doing battle for the Sultants of the Deccan, Tipu Sultan and even the British, the cannon was retired and brought to Bijapur and set atop a pedestal near the Gol Gumbaz Darwaza.

However, tourists and passerby tended to give the monster cannon just a passing glance, despite it being the world's largest piece of ordinance.

Since then the fabled Gol Gumbaz Darwaza, itself a legend, overshadowed it. Recently, however, the cannon came into its own when the Lok Sabha was told by Bapusaheb Parulekar that the cannon was not being paid its due respect in the shadow of the darwaza. He told the House that some 12 tonnes of gold had been used in the cannon while casting it. The cannon now sometimes gathers more curiosity seekers around it than Gol Gumbaz, with people hoping to be able to knock off some of the gold!

SUNLIGHT INTO ELECTRICITY

New Delhi (UNI) - The government owned Central Electronics Limited has developed photovoltaic technology by which sunlight can be converted directly into electricity, according to an official release.

Justice delayed...

New Delhi (UNI) - For a 40-year-old farmer of Bommaganipalle in the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, it was a case of justice delayed, but not denied.

The farmer, Kose Naik, who discovered an onion-sized diamond in his field eight years ago, became a pauper fighting for the reward promised by the government. But finally he won the battle and was given a bank draft for 3,00,000 as a reward.

Mr. Naik, father of eight children, stumbled upon a dazzling stone, the size of a small onion in 1972, while ploughing his field. He handed over the stone to the tahsildar (Revenue Officer) of Kalyandurg who assured him that the Government would give him a suitable reward.

The promised reward did not come and Naik went from pillar to post claiming his due. He even approached President Reddy, whom he met in Anantapur. He sold his possessions and borrowed Rs 30,000 from money-lenders to keep his family going.

CHILDREN'S NIGHT 1980

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GREEK, ITALIAN, JAPANESE, LITHUANIAN, PAKISTANI, SCOTTISH, SYRIAN AND VIETNAMESE CHILDREN ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1980 AT 7:00 P.M.

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CHINESE, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN, INDIAN, SRI LANKAN, SYRIAN AND UKRAINIAN CHILDREN ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1980 at 7:00 P.M.

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BACKGROUND

- **14 years as Senior Economist with Federal and Ontario governments**
- **Doctorate in Economics from University of Toronto**
- **Teacher for 7 years at school and university levels**

TRUSTEE SAMUEL

Chaired OBE's Management Committee, the Special Educational Needs Committee, Task Force on Multiculturalism and the negotiating team for Ottawa Board of Education Employees' Association.

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IMMIGRANT WOMEN

An Ontario Government task force has come up with a set of recommendations to improve the lot of immigrant women. Implementation of these recommendations will be a progressive and much-needed initiative in Ontario.

However, the problems of immigrant women are not limited to Ontario. Perhaps one can also observe that women from India are not necessarily without problems in Canada. The story that was printed in the last issue of the paper, "A Young Bride's Lonely Bus Ride to Oblivion" is an example of a certain type of problem which cannot by any means be ignored. The same issue is discussed in the article on South Asian women in Toronto in the current issue.

A combination of factors lead to such incidents and there is no point in isolating any one of them and attributing the entire blame to that source. Male domination is a basic characteristic of almost any society of humans and this is particularly so in India, despite being currently ruled by a woman. Add to it the preference for male children in that society, the saying attributed to the Indian law-given man "woman does not deserve freedom", the economic dependence of the female on the male in a traditional society, the prevalence of the much-outlawed dowry system, the double standard whereby a male can get away with a lot of things the female cannot, the relatively more emotional make up of women, etc., etc., the products of that society often find it difficult to adjust and adapt to an entirely new culture which, in some ways is an antithesis of the society in which one grew up.

It seems quite vital, therefore, that Indo-Canadians should do some soul searching even if they are not prodded by the feminists to come up with ways of assuring fair treatment to all its members, be they born with their father's fixtures or mother's.

Letter

The British exploitation

I have read P.B. Mukhopadyaya' letter in your issue of the 1st. September, 1980. PBM appears to be giving credit where credit belongs, but that's what he does not want to do. That's what we call politics or ignorance of the country's past.

Replying to Richard Corrance's letter of the August 4th, PBM defended the Thughees and also the Pathans to justify himself of what he says. But who are those Pathans, Mughals, Turks and Tartars? Who invited them into India? PBM didn't say that. Perhaps, he didn't know that. Those Pathans built their one-foot wide footpath 'roads' only to carry on their devastation campaign of the country all across India and to carry their loot in thousands of bags on the camel-backs for years. Were they roads? Who told PBM that there were roads before the British came?

After this length of time it would be graceful on our part to acknowledge with gratitude the British rule as a mission of transformation of a rugged past to an enlightened progress and modernity. Unfortunately we are born ten generations late, but those men of the time, including the older nationalists of India beginning from Ram Mohan Roy, Syed Ahmad Khan, Justice R. Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji, Phirozshah Mehta and several others including Mahatma Gandhi have acknowledged the benefits of British rule in glowing terms and in their voluminous works.

It is time that we of today appear fair and reasonable, PBM! Richard Corrance did not say anything new in his letter. I may here add to what he said that if the British had not come to India in the 17th century, the whole of the tattered and mutilated sub-continent of over 2,000 kingdoms and sultanates would all have been Islamised and the Hindu religion and culture would have been completely wiped out.

Don't be disheartened, PBM. You and myself are all children of modern vanity who must have read very wrong and perverted texts to pass our examinations, but to know what the British did to India read the books of those old eye-witnesses of the time who were as much proud East Indians as yourself.

You say that Thughees were never a problem. Yes, when the Brahmins themselves become the master-dacoits and leaders of the bands of Thughees in the whole of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh jungles killing people and destroying properties, a modern upstart could see no problem at all in such things. That's a joke of our perverse vanity.

PBM says that the railways did not help to banish famine in Bengal (as if we have no famine and starvation in the whole of India today with all those Pathan-built footpath 'roads' in the country where the camel-trains moved all over).

PBM is exhibiting his mock nationalism when he says that R. Corrance 'forgot' to mention Mahatma Gandhi's name as the one who worked for the freedom of India. Even there PBM has failed to read the recent Indian history and evolution of the British liberalism that started to give up their hold on India with a series of Reform Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935. Later what Gandhi, Jinnah and others did to serve their own ends, will be told by the later historians.

Well, well, do not try to convert myths into truths which cannot stand for long. Now is the time for us to read history of the ill-fated medieval India between the lines. We don't need politics now. Politics is the game of the day but the correctly assessed facts will be history later on, and that should be an honest history and not the kind of stuff that you want us to know!!!

Dr. I.M. Muthanna
Vancouver, B.C.

Russia turns on Pak

The Economist
Lahore, Pakistan.

In a mood of frustration over its inconclusive war in Afghanistan, Russia last week turned on an unsympathetic spectator. Six Mi-24 helicopter gunships crossed the border of Ghakhai, north of the Khyber pass, and shot up a Pakistani frontier post with rockets and cannons. Two days later, a post at Nawa, 24 kilometres away, was similarly attacked. In battleground terms the casualties were not great - two Pakistanis dead and a gunship downed. But the attacks may mark the start of an intensified Russian campaign of intimidation against Pakistan.

Since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December there have been more than 200 incursions into Pakistan by Soviet and Afghan military aircraft. Some were merely the result of pilot error but others were reconnaissance missions of refugee camps and bombing attacks around them. Until last week there had been no deaths. Pakistan's military ruler, General Zia ul Haq, wary of the Russians, has tried not to be provoked. Protests have been lodged with the Afghan embassy in Islamabad, and there the matter stops.

General Zia said after the first attack: "We have lots of patience and are not totally muscleless". That is not entirely true. If tension escalated and Pakistan sent its fighters to police its air space along the border, they would have difficulty dealing with the superior Soviet-built aircraft. The shorter end of the stick does not appeal to the Pakistanis. On the ground they are also weak. The army has always faced toward India and has never fought a war on the western frontier, where there is a huge gap in its military infrastructure and there are few all-weather roads.

It was to fill this gap that the Pakistanis sought military aid from the United States, western Europe and Saudi Arabia. The United States offered too little aid with too many strings, but talks are continuing. The Russian attacks may be a crude warning to the general not to try to renew former defence links with the United States. They could have the opposite effect.

Meanwhile, the Russians are gradually being taught in Afghanistan the bitter lesson that the Americans learned in Vietnam. An orthodox army needs huge numbers of men to contain determined guerrilla attacks - and then success is only partial. The province of Konar, in the north-east, in many ways reflects the state of the whole Afghan war.

There have been at least two major Russian offensives to sweep the main valley in Konar. Rebel tribesmen have been pushed back, and crops and settlements destroyed, but still the guerrillas return. Then the Russians and the defection-prone Afghan army lie low in their garrisons, venturing out occasionally with an armored patrol. In the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul there was a similar exercise last month, with heavy Russian casualties.

Special battalions of mountain-trained anti-guerrilla forces have been moved to Afghanistan during the past three months but there has been no evidence of their success. President Babirak Karmal has sought to exploit differences between the tribes by buying one off against the other. Jaji and Shinwari tribesmen, who took the president's gold, have been used by the Russians but their existence is precarious. When captured by the rebels they are beheaded. Afghan conscripts tend to change sides whenever the chance offers.

Russian setbacks do not necessarily mean rebel successes. The insurgents remain hopelessly disorganized. Divided by bitter rivalries, outgunned, often short of food and ammunition, they frequently fight for loot only. But their morale is high and they feel sure they can get rid of the Russians just as in the nineteenth century they defeated the British. Their belief in a holy war means that there will always be others to replace the martyred dead. Faced with a stalemate, the Russians and President Karmal blame Pakistan for their troubles, accusing General Zia of harboring and training the rebels. But Afghanistan's insurgency is born and bred in the country.

Film on Indo-Canadians

A sense of family

By Ron Santana

The National Film Board of Canada and the Ontario Educational Communications Association have won the praise of a small preview audience of Indians for the documentary "A Sense of Family", mostly devoted to the Punjabi immigration to Canada.

The 53-minute film, describing three generations of a Punjabi family in British Columbia, at times sounds like reading Ted Ferguson's book "A Whiteman's Country" aloud when it deals with the tribulations of the Punjabi passengers aboard the ship Komagatamaru and the denial of democratic rights to Punjabis in British Columbia in the past.

Director Paul Lang, apparently, confuses Punjabi culture with those of others in India and presents a lop-sided view of India's diversity. This misunderstanding, reflected in the monologues by some participants in the documentary, such as describing a Punjabi wedding as a typical Indian wedding and showing the Amritsar Sikh Temple as the place of worship for all Indians, may serve to defeat the purpose of the film -- to explain the rich and varied cultural backgrounds of some of Canada's immigrants.

Though the documentary includes the life story of a Maharashtrian professor living in Thunder Bay, Ontario and another Toronto Indian devoted to his parents, it fails to throw light on one big difference immigrants from India coming to Canada in the sixties and seventies have from earlier immigrants from India and Europe -- the highly educated professionals as opposed to unskilled and semi-skilled immigrants of the past.

The film attempts to portray young Indian immigrants adopting Canadian ways by showing them disco-dancing. The makers of the documentary seems to be unaware of the fact that disco is the product of the American Negro culture and is popular all over the world, not just in Canada. The bankruptcy of English Canadian culture comes out more vividly in the film than the rich cultures brought to Canada by immigrants from India.

Clips about earlier immigrants to British Columbia and the speech made by Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the Canadian House of Commons, sound like reading old newspapers while the real immigration from India, which started after the discriminatory laws were repealed, goes unexplained. Thousands of non-Punjabi immigrants, whose cultures are totally different from that of their northern cousins, are ignored by the film-makers' lack of understanding of India's diverse cultures. Fifty-three minute minutes are not enough to do justice to all cultures of India, claims the researcher of the film who has confused Bombay and Delhi with India, a sub-continent.

If the film succeeds in helping native-born Canadians understand the interesting people coming to Canada from India, it would have served its purpose. However, through a lack of spontaneity on the part of participants, the monologues explaining how they feel in an alien land do not add in any meaningful way as to why they should be accepted by others.

The narration sounds a little paternal as it expresses amazement at the success of some Indian immigrants working for Statistics Canada while Indian immigrants doing pioneer research in the field of genetic cloning in Ottawa and others taking interest in federal politics are ignored.

The National Film Board, nevertheless, deserves to be congratulated for trying to explain Indian immigrants to Canadians. By confusing the audience for the film namely, white, native-born Canadians, with the immigrant audience, the message that Indian immigrants are as interesting as Italian or Ukranian immigrants, somehow gets muddled. If the National Film Board of Canada wanted to explain India to Indians in Canada, one would expect a deeper analysis and a more realistic presentation than the superficial one seen in "A Sense of family." On the other hand, if the film is aimed at native-born types, who seem to be a greater part of the problem faced by Indians in Canada, it should have involved the native-born Canadians in a bigger way than merely being physically present in the film, which smacks of amateurism.

South Asi... in Toront...

By Fiona Connelly

Lalita sits cross-legged on the floor of her apartment in North York, a suburb of Toronto. Young, vivacious, dressed casually in jeans and a T-shirt, Lalita is the mother of two school-aged children. Eight years ago, when she was twenty, she and her husband emigrated to Canada from Tamil Nadu, their home in South India. She is talking about her first months in Canada, and she jokes about how Sesame Street, the popular children's educational program, was her 'guru'. Watching the show helped her gain confidence in speaking English, a language she had studied in high school, but had not had much practice speaking (a situation familiar to many Anglo-Canadians who have studied French in high school). Her husband, a South Indian classical musician and teacher, teases her about how much she has changed; now she never stops talking, whether in English or Tamil.

Now that her children are school age, she holds a part-time job in a library, and helps out with a local school lunch program. The family maintains many Indian customs within their home, but dress in a Western style most of the time. On occasions when her husband is involved in a concert, or on other formal occasions, Lalita wears a sari. When I ask her if she misses India, she says that she misses her extended family and the warmth and security they provided. She would like to live in India again for that reason.

Sylvia Fernandes is 22 years old. She was born in Kenya of Indian parents. When she was five years old her family emigrated from Tanzania to Canada. Both parents are educators. Her father comes from Bombay, and his family is of the Muslim faith and of mixed British and Indian background. Her mother comes from Goa, a former Portuguese colony in India, and her family is Catholic and of Mixed Indian and Portuguese background. As a young woman Sylvia's mother was encouraged to travel, and thus ended up teaching in Africa before her marriage. A young Indian woman travelling alone and parental acceptance of an inter-faith marriage such as Sylvia's parents are still not the norm in India today, although norms are changing.

Sylvia's background says a lot about the rich blend of cultures that are possible among South Asian people. Unfortunately, Sylvia herself feels "out of touch" with this culture.

Her parents can speak several languages, while she "has trouble trying to speak one other language - French". She is "crazy about" Indian sculpture and painting, but has trouble relating to Indian music, dance, literature or philosophy. She would have liked to have worn a sari to her recent graduation, but she felt too shy.

The children of immigrants of many different nationalities often mention the conflict between their parents 'old world' values and their own, especially regarding dating, staying out late and marriage. I asked Sylvia what her relations with her parents were. "Even though I live away from home, my father calls me every two or three days to see how I am, and I just accept this. He'll probably do it until I'm married". She consults them on most major decisions, but as friends and equals. She feels her close relationship with her parents to be supportive rather than stifling. She feels that her parents were the ones who made the break from traditional India; that she is two generations removed.

South Asian women in Toronto

By Fiona Connelly

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In another suburban part of Toronto a tall, elegant woman dressed in a sari sits in her house and demonstrates an Indian song for a guest. Her teenaged daughter, dressed in a sweatshirt and jogging pants sits across the room and listens intently. The woman singing the song comes from a large city in Northern India. She came to Canada twenty years ago after living in England for several years. After she finishes singing, the mother and daughter engage in a discussion. The mother regrets that her children may never enjoy Indian music (her daughter agrees; she respects it but she cannot relate to it as she can to Western music). The mother and daughter argue about the prevalence of caste discriminations in India. The mother talks about how she and her husband, a professional man, have tried to adapt to Canadian customs regarding housing and friends, on the principle that when in Canada you should try to do as Canadians (or, more accurately, Anglo-Canadians) do. The conversation ends with the mother saying to her daughter: "I wish you could go to India, you would see the warmth of the people, the good things about that country".

These women, all of South Asian origin, have on the surface adapted fairly well to their adopted environment. The two younger ones perhaps feel they have been assimilated and one of them expresses some regret about the degree to which she has been.

The variety in the background of these women is perhaps the only thing that is typical of South Asian immigrant women in Toronto.

General Characteristics of South Asians in Canada

It is estimated that there are presently over 100,000 people of South Asian origin living in Metropolitan Toronto. "People of South Asian origin" is a term that includes not only people from India, but also from Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Burma and numerous other countries that natives of South Asia originally migrated to.

The South Asian community includes people of Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist and Jain faiths, to name just a few. Languages spoken by this group could conceivably be one of 13 indigenous to the Indian subcontinent, in addition to English, French, Portuguese or a variety of tongues found in places from which South Asians have emigrated (Swahdi, for example, in Kenya). It may seem almost impossible to generalize from such a variety of backgrounds, yet observers of South Asian culture in Canada have been able to make some distinctions for the sake of their research.

Josephine C. Naidoo, who herself is a South Asian immigrant to Canada by way of South Africa, has done extensive research on women of South Asian origin living in Canada. She breaks down the characteristics of South Asian immigrants to Canada in this way:

1.) the pioneer Sikhs who entered British Columbia in the early years of this century;

2.) Well-educated people who came to Canada between 1947 and 1970 in response to Canadian needs for professionals to fill vacancies in Canadian institutions of higher learning;

3.) The Ugandian Asian refugees of the early 70's;

4.) the late seventies period during which people of South Asian origins from the Asian sub-continent and other parts of the world have been accepted into this country.

Naidoo claims that this last period marks a shift from immigrants with "white-collar" skills to those with "blue-collar" skills. She claims that this trend is a result of the 1976 Immigration Act which linked immigration with existing job needs, and that recent manpower needs generally call for people differently skilled than those, for example, of the second ground mentioned above.

Anver Garda, present co-ordinator of Indian Immigrant Aid Services (IIAS) in Toronto, agrees with this categorization of South Asian immigrants. He adds that new immigration sponsorship rules which allow a landed immigrant to sponsor their relatives for immigration to Canada, have also increased the number of what he calls "blue-collar" immigrants. He elaborates upon this recent group of immigrants by identifying them as tending to come from rural areas, being more traditional in their values and often being less educated in Western ways than prior immigrants. He estimates that this group composes about 20 to 30% of South Asians in Canada, with the earlier more Westernized group making up the remainder.

Problems of Adaptation

In Mr. Garda's experience as a social worker servicing the South Asian community in Toronto, he has found that the immigrants who have the most problems adapting to Canadian society are from the less-westernized group.

"Many of this recent group have come over at a time of high unemployment in Canada. Jobs are difficult to find. People bring their whole family here to Canada. The older people, the parents and grandparents, have trouble adjusting. They are lonely, depressed and feel they may become a nuisance to their children who themselves may be having problems adapting or with their jobs. In some cases the younger ones ask the elders to leave; this causes a lot of guilt in the children, perhaps adds strain to their marriages."

Extended families are common in India, and the expectation that children will provide for their parents is very strong; thus asking your parents to leave is an extreme act, shocking in traditional Indian culture.

Anvar continues: "Today we (the IIAS) see many cases of young South Asians marriages that are breaking up. Within India this would be very unusual, because the tradition is to accept your marriage and your mate, regardless of problems. Here in Canada the young women are exposed to feminist ideas, they see that they do not have to be subservient to their husbands, as is usual in traditionally oriented South Asian families, that they can work and support themselves. The largest group that the IIAS presently services are women who are single, divorced, or are battered wives. We help them get on their feet, provide them with counselling, and guide them to English classes and retraining programs."

Once they are on their feet and working, they usually do quite well.

Garda stresses again that these problems of adaptation are usually among the more traditionally oriented immigrants.

In recent years in Toronto, areas which provide Indian movies, restaurants, and clothing and food stores for the South Asian community have developed. They provide the same type of social function for South Asians as Chinatown has traditionally provided Chinese immigrants; a place to dress, speak and socialize in the manner of ones own culture, something to ease the transition to Canadian culture. One example of such a place is what has come to be known as "Little India" in the city's East End. Garda says that these areas are only frequented by traditionally-oriented immigrants. Earlier, more westernized immigrants were inclined to assimilate rapidly into Canadian culture without needing the support such areas provide.

In addition to the problems of adaptation that Mr. Garda mentions, there are others that cut across all levels of South Asian women, westernized or not.

Leaving behind the warmth and security that the extended family provides is perhaps the most difficult adaptation for many women of South Asian origin to make. Often women discuss serious problems with close female relatives, instead of their husbands for fear of 'losing face' with their spouse. This results in feelings of isolation and alienation in many women when they first come here.

Many South Asian women at first find the aggressiveness of Canadian women to be intimidating. Josephine Naidoo writes of the mental adjustments even highly educated South Asian women face. "In an aggressive, competitive, power-oriented culture South Asian women ... who, in general, have been socialized in a protected and sheltered environment ... frequently find themselves relegated to peripheral positions in Canadian group settings." Many South Asian women are accustomed to modesty, thus relations with men in our society can be cause for anxiety (" is it proper to shake a man's hand?").

Naidoo touches upon another area of concern for newly-arrived, or even long-established South Asian women. This is the response of Anglo-Canadians to South Asian women - how we perceive them. In a preliminary study undertaken in Ontario, Naidoo has come across attitudes that she says seem to imply that people in the majority group, (in this case Anglo-Canadians) expect the ethnic minority to renounce its ancestral culture and lifestyle." Only a minority of Canadians surveyed liked women wearing the sari; the 'tikka" was not liked at all, and there was a "strong dislike" of South Asians speaking their own language in Canada. Indian women are sensitive to Canadians reactions to them. In Naidoo's study the "most common disliked descriptions ... of Canadians by South Asians...pertain to racism".

Naidoo cautions not to generalize too much from these findings, done in a specific area with a random interview group (we are all aware of situations where cultural differences are accepted), but they do indicate that with all the other problems a new immigrant must face, adaptation isn't made any easier by Anglo-Canadian attitudes or reactions to that which is culturally different. Even though Canada officially promotes tolerances of cultural diversity, sectors of Anglo-Canadian will accept only those who conform to their way of life. Not only does the threat of total assimilation cause psychological conflict in the new immigrant, it increases the rift between the new Canadians and their children, and deprives those children and all other Canadians, of a rich and varied culture. In Naidoo's words:

"There is an urgent need for more contact and communication between ethnic "newcomers" and the larger Canadian Society at a deeper, more meaningful level, than that of ethnic food and folk dancing. The diversity of values, philosophies, and interpretations of life that immigrant peoples bring with them implies a potentially rich contribution to the host culture.

Crossworld.

Foreign fleets arrive

[UNI Special Correspondent B.M. Ramakrishna]

Colombo, (UNI) - The Indian Ocean is fast hotting up if the regularity of foreign naval ships, especially those of the super powers, calling at this port is any indication.

An Australian naval squadron is on its way to participate in joint war exercises with the United States and British Fleets in the Indian Ocean, according to reports in the local press. Two supply vessels of this squadron are already here. Other vessels of this squadron, which had earlier taken part in a naval exercise with the units of the association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), will be calling at Colombo port on the way to the U.S. Naval and air base in the Diego Garcia atoll in the Indian Ocean.

One news analyst, quoting "Well informed" sources, says that about eight gigantic cargo vessels equipped with supplies, fuel and water to support a U.S. Marine amphibious brigade of over 12,000 have been deployed in the region and that these "may well be just outside Sri Lanka's territorial waters".

According to another analyst, tension in the Indian Ocean is likely to increase with both China and Japan 'beefing up" their navies. This analyst, writing in the Sunday Observer, said even Seychelles has reportedly sent personnel for training to the Soviet Union which has bases in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Socotra Islands. These are sought to be matched with U.S. Bases in Kenya, Oman and possibly Somalia.

The analyst quotes "Jane's fighting ships" which, in its latest issue, says that should U.S. plans to base its Fifth Fleet at Diego Garcia become a reality, this fleet along with the French at Djibouti would represent Western influence, in the region while Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Indonesia and Australia would form the ring.

Of these, Burma is ineffective, Sri Lanka has coastal problems, Pakistan has internal dilemmas, Soviet-backed Afghanistan has a comparatively small navy, and Indonesia's economy allows for little more than a coast-defence force.

"India, meanwhile, is building a solid, competent naval force," the report in "Jane's fighting ships" says. "Destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and amphibicous craft from the USSR, will, in the future, join Indian-built frigates and submarines. There is little doubt that new air-capable ships will follow the old Vikrant and the Indian Navy is set for wartime supremacy in this area," it adds.

With some seven thousand miles of coastline to watch facing all points of the compass the Australian fleet can be anything but "sparse" in its deployment, it says.

New gadget

New Delhi (UNI) - The Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh, a unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has developed a multi-test instrument for use in the field of electronics. The instrument will be useful for industries where development and testing facilities are required at reduced cost and space.

The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), which has released the process for commercial exploitation, says the device consists of several instruments which are commonly used in the laboratory. These include the digital multi-meter, frequency counter and function generator.

Conventionally separate instruments are used for different functions in an object - such as for energising an amplifier, feeding the signal, measuring the frequency and the input and output. The advantages of using a single multi-test instrument are its low-cost reduced requirement of power socket, and the fact that it occupies little table space.

NRDC has estimated the demand for the instrument at 1000 pieces per annum. It has also assessed that a working capital of Rs 250,000 and fixed capital of Rs 50,000 excluding land and building, would be required to manufacture 200 units yearly.

Weather forecast from bird

Calcutta, (UNI) - The common myna, a species of resident bird found on the Indian sub-continent, can forewarn about rainfall and storm, according to a zoological study.

The study, conducted by noted ornithologist Sudhin Sen Gupta of the zoological survey of India (ZSI), Calcutta, says the myna gives a loud call 12 to 36 hours before the advent of storm and rainfall.

Dr. Sen Gupta studied the behaviour of the mynas (zoological name: acridotheres tristis) over a decade to find out their reactions to changes in the weather.

The study says the myna's loud calls, heard frequently during day time in April and May is associated with courtship display culminating in laying of eggs, "the piku piku piku" calls in September predict rainfall and storm.

Dr. Sen Gupta has observed in his study that the rainfall or storm followed on all occasions within 12 to 36 hours of the "piku, piku, piku" call by mynas.

The calls are given out in a high pitch in quick succession for about a minute or so, followed by a sudden pause for a couple of minutes.

The intensity of the calls becomes more elaborate and pronounced prior to torrential rains and cyclonic storm. The calls cease as the storm or rains begin. "Observations from 1966 onwards have revealed the same result," Dr. Sen Gupta said.

DISPLAY OF PORTRAITS

Indore, Madhya Pradesh, (UNI) - The Madhya Pradesh Government has made compulsory the display of portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, first Home Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, first Education Minister, President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

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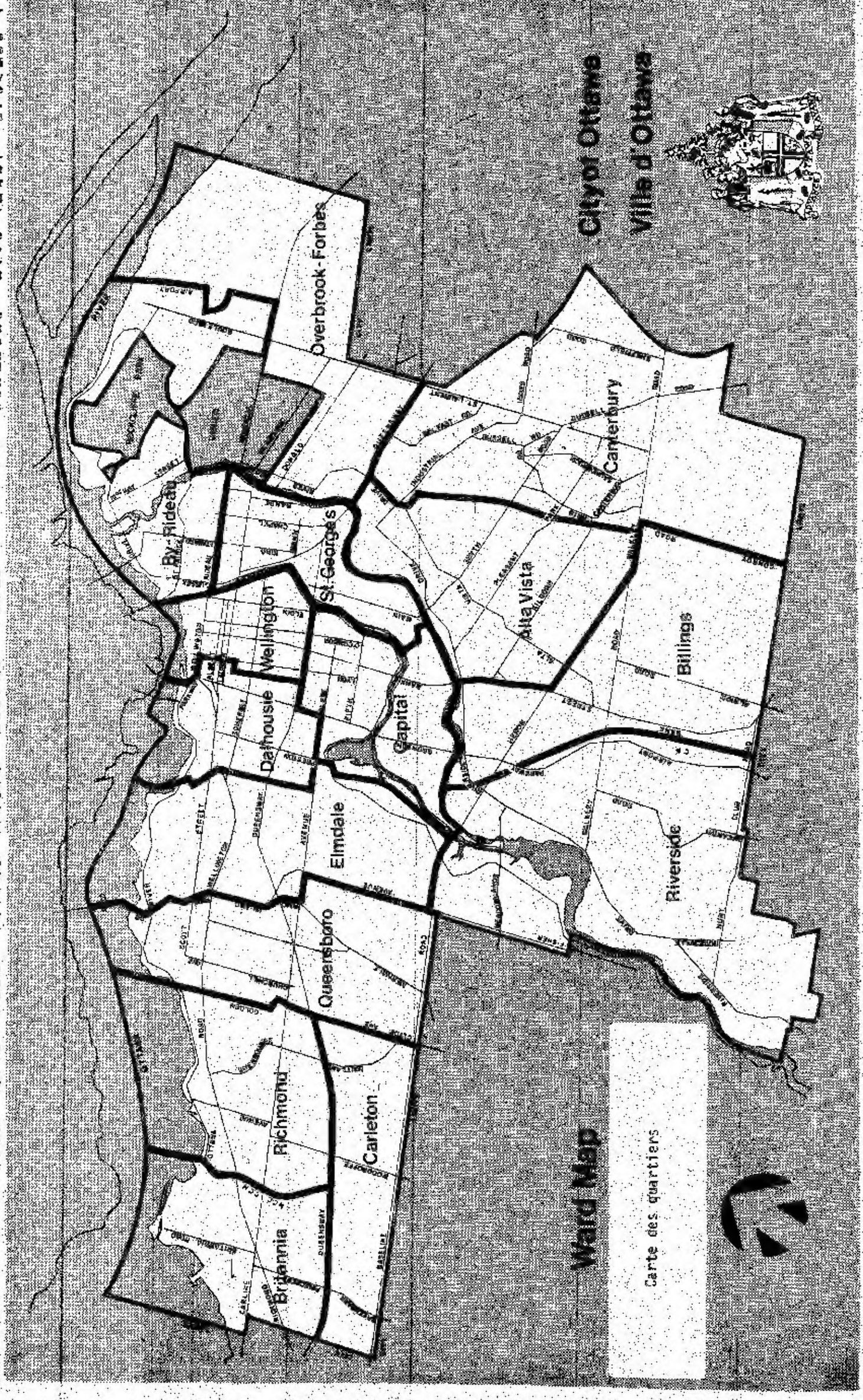

FILMS

EK GUNAH AUR SAHI

Produced, directed and story by Yougi Kathuria

Screenplay and dialogue by Satish Bhatnagar

Evidently, Yougi Kathuria has seen a lot of French and German films whose influence is more than clear from the story and treatment. Satish Bhatnagar, who himself has spent a lot of time in London as BBC producer and writer, has understood what Kathuria wanted and has written the screenplay accordingly. The film is so different from an average Hindi film though not devoid of sex and sadism. The screenplay has both erratic and dynamic shadings which at times might appear heavy to an average filmgoer.

Not less than half a dozen bedroom scenes, including a rape on a drugged girl, will make the film appeal to a certain section of audience. Though the Censor's scissoring is there (triangle in the Censor Certificate), yet the film has escaped much that is little short of a miracle of daring and baring for a Hindid movie. Parveen Babi, perhaps the most liberated actress Indian cinema has seen after Hansa Wadekar (the Marathi actress whose living style inspired Shyam Benegal to make a film on her, [**Bhoomika**], has gone ahead of the kiss-and-cuddle girls like Zeenat Aman. Parveen has reached the heights (or, is it depths?) of Jaya Bharathi of **Man Kaa Aangan** fame and is advertised as "Cleopatra of the South."

Actually one more crime in the title stands for the murder of Madan Puri when he is shot at by his rape-victim but remains alive. Finally he is done to death by Sunil Dutt by managing a fall from the roof of a multistoreyed hotel. For this one more crime he is sent to jail while his wife Parveen Babi waits for him - as she waited earlier for over four years when he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment but released for good conduct.

As we hinted earlier, **Ek Gunah Aur Sahi** is an admixture of three/four foreign films. The first half has trappings of sweet romance and sexy escapades, the second half is action and crime. The finale is a straight lift from an Italian western - Sunil Dutt with a noose around his neck and feet resting on the shoulders of Parveen Babi. It is new for the Indian cinema. The suspense is there but one knows that finally the hero and heroine would escape the torture and take revenge on the villain.

The film has a new story, and a western style screenplay and treatment.

GOPAL KRISHNA

Screenplay, dialogue and direction by Vijay Sharma

Produced by Tarachand Barjatya

SRIKRISHNANKA RASA LEELA (Oriya)

Directed by Sona Mukherjee

A mythological, **Raja Harishchandra**, directed by the father of the Indian film industry, Dadasaheb Phalke, was the first "completely indigenous story film of India to be screened as a feature" on May 3, 1913. But a couple of months earlier, Cinema deLuxe produced two short films on Indian mythology: **The Ganpati Festival** (September 1912), and **An Episode from Ramayana** (November 1912). Dadasaheb Phalke was inspired by **The Life of Christ** which he had seen a few years earlier in Bombay.

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Among the Indian audiences mythologicals have been a great draw. But the first mythologicals that created box-office history was Prabhat's **Gopal Krishna** (1938) directed by Damle and Fatehlal, with Master Krishna Rao's musical score. Ram Marathe's Krishna was a very naughty and loveable characterization. Many want to see the film over and over again to watch the pranks and playfulness of Lord Krishna. Radha, played by Shanta Apte, a great star in her time, was not an enchantress but with her well-developed physique she came up to the expectations of people of what Radha, a milk-maid, should be. No other actress has been able to play Radha in the image of Shanta Apte.

A decade earlier Prabhat had made a silent movie on the same with Suresh, Kamladevi and Bajar Battoo. It was also entitled **Gopal Krishna**. The theme of the film was mostly, the birth of Lord Krishna till the death of his uncle, Kansa, at the Lord's hands. Many regional film-makers borrowed the theme and made their own language versions in Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Gujarati, and later Oriya. In 1952, a South Indian film, **Krishna Kanhaiya** was dubbed in Hindi and released all over India. Other episodes about the life of Lord Krishna were also tackled on the Indian screen - like Krishna-Sudama, Krishna-Arjuna, Arjuna Yuddh, and a few important episodes of **Mahabharata**. A commercial film-maker in Bombay is working on the **Mahabharata** - which is claimed to be the costliest mythological ever produced in India. In a country, steeped in ignorance, superstition and miracles, mythologicals are always popular.

In 1965 we had another version of **Gopal Krishna**, directed by D Raman and music by N Dutta. Jayashree Gadkar, the Marathi actress, became so popular as Radha that she has since then become a must in almost all mythologicals, playing one character or the other, including **Mata Vaishno Devi**.

But it was left to an Oriya theatre enthusiast, Chitta Ranjan Mohanty, to produce a ballet film on the legendary love of Radha and Krishna. Its director, Sona Mukherjee, is an expert cine technician - cameraman, editor and screenplay writer. **Sri krishnanka Rasa Leela**, in colour, and danced mostly in the style of Odissi, has a lovely musical score. For an Oriya film, no effort has been spared to create lavish, though gaudy, sets and impart it a tinsely glamour. The film won the award for the best Oriya film of 1979 for "an entrancing portrayal of the eternal theme of the divine loves of Radha and Krishna, replete with effective music and colourful dances."

Tarachand Barjatya's Gopal Krishna is in cinemascope, perhaps the first mythological in this gauge. It has all the elements of a popular mythological-costumes, decor, trick photography, music, dances, deceit and bravery, grand sets and good acting. Sachin fits the role of an adolescent Krishna. Zarina Wahab as Radha is however a disappointment.

Ravindra Jain's music and lyrics are appealing but the best part of the film is Babubhai Udeshi's cinematography. Going by the audience reaction, it is the pranks of baby Krishna which create a better response than the adult Krishna's deeds of defiance and bravery.

DARSHAK In Democratic World.

SALAAM MEMSAAB

Written and directed by Asrani

Produced by V D Kalra

Ambition and achievement are two different things. I've no quarrel with Asrani's ambition to be India's Charlie Chaplin. To be ambitious is a sign of setting a target for oneself on one's life. But to be ambitious to reach the heights of "cinema's only genius," (the words of George Bernard Shaw; is too high a target. Asrani may be a good comedian of Hindi cinema, but he doesn't have the talent and equipment to be India's Charlie Chaplin. This appraisal is based on three of this films, directed by him so far, **Chala Murari Hero Bann-ne, Hum Nahin Sudharen Ge, and Salaam Memsaab.** DW has already reviewed the earlier two.

The story idea of **Salaam Memsaab** is credited to Manju Bansal, Asrani's wife who along with Asrani was a student of the Pune Film Institute. Both of them might have seen the Italian film, **A Shoeshine Boy**. But one cannot give credit to Manju Bansal for its originality. Why do our filmmakers fight shy of giving credit where it is due? The story has been changed only slightly. If Asrani had followed the Italian film to a tee he would have come up with a really poignant and funny film. By mixing crime with comedy he messes it up, like he messed up **Hum Nahin Sudharen Ge.**

Salaam Memsaab's script is topsy-turvy. It is a melange of so many sequences borrowed from many celebrated films, like **Shri 420, The Gold Rush** and of course **A Shoeshine Boy.** The best part of the film is the imitation by Asrani and his streetsinger colleague Zarina Wahab of Raj Kapoor and Nargis in the rain sequence of **Shri 420.**

The fantasy-dinner sequence in **The Gold Rush** is another sequence Asrani has borrowed from Charlie Chaplin's **The Gold Rush** when the latter relishingly eats the boiled shoe and shoelaces and when Charlie Chaplin invites his lady-love and her two companions to his log cabin for a Christmas-Eve dinner. Asrani's imitations are no match to the original. In the dance sequences, Zrina Wahab steals the show from Asrani, being a better dancer and having a good sense of timing. Many comic situations fall flat.

Asrani indulges in another gimmick. He thinks that his film will click by the guest/special appearance of top stars and veterans. He tried it in **Chala Murari Hero Bann-ne** but the film did not make the grade. **Salaam Memsaab** has Ashok Kumar, Sunil Dutt, Yogita Bali and Rishi Kapoor.

The Crime film may be popular these days but why does Asrani give a crime twist to his comedy? And he does not tackle it as a spoof - which many film-makers do when they want to make fun of crime thrillers. The crime angle did not carry **Hum Nahin Sudharen Ge** anywhere, so is the case with **Salaam Memsaab.**

Zarina Wahab's spirited street singer puts some life in the film. Manju Bansal has to go a long way to be as good a vamp as Bindu. In dance numbers she attempts to create the Bindu sensuality but fails miserably.

Ranjit's tatoo work on his body differs from scene to scene. The only person who never fails to evoke laughter is Keshto Mukherjee especially when he plays the alcoholic - a tottering figure with his eye-balls at cross angles. And he has never boasted that he is going to be this or that comedian of India.

DARSHAK In Democratic World.

Bio-gas to replace diesel

New Delhi, (UNI) - A generator operated by bio-gas and capable of producing electricity for lighting rural homes, driving irrigation pumps and operating farm machinery has been devised by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

The system is highly economical because it uses animal waste, farm waste and organic waste to produce biogas, says an official press release.

A medium-sized plant, using nothing but agricultural waste or animal waste, can produce enough gas to operate the generator for nearly eight hours a day. The engine used in the generating set is a conventional diesel engine with some modifications enabling its operation with bio-gas as the main fuel.

Research is under way to do away with diesel oil and achieve 100 per cent bio-gas operation of the engine without loss of power or efficiency, the official release says.

APNEPARAYE

Screenplay, dialogue and direction by Basu Chatterji

Produced by Mushir-Riaz

Apne Paraye is a sort of follow-up of Basu Chatterji's earlier film **Swami**, based on Sarat Chandra Chatterji's story though the great Bengali writer was not given credit for the original which was re-written by Manu Bhandari, a local Hindi writer. **Apne Paraye** gives due credit to Sarat Chandra Chatterji's **Nishkriti.**

The basics of **Apne Paraye** story are different from Basu Chatterji's pet theme - conundrum of marital love or the problems of two lovers and the hurdles in their marriage or consummation of marriage. It is about an upper middle-class joint family and a series of estrangements and reproachments.

The simple and peaceful living of a joint family - of two brothers, their wives and children - is broken by the visit of another brother, his wife and a haughty adolescent. The naughty adolescent looks down upon half a dozen children of his two uncles. The hatred and mocking attitude of the visiting couple strain the stable relationship and family peace, first among children, later among adults. Resentful at not being given any importance in the house, the visiting brother's wife sows the seeds of discord between her sisters-in-law. Her plan works.

Driven out of the house, the youngest brother (an idler) and his wife go to the family house in the village. Here too, there is no peace for them. In the absence of any means of livelihood, they live on meagre resources. The eldest brother, who had all along been unmindful of what was happening in the family, visits them, at the prodding of his wife who cannot bear their absence. When he comes to know of the real happenings and the sufferings the separated couple had been driven to, he transfers his property to the youngest brother's wife, and thus settles the score with his other brother who was out to destroy the family at the behest of his cunning wife.

The film flows smoothly, even though it is packed with dialogue. Basu Chatterji cuts straight from scene to scene which makes it a compact, solid piece of excellent theatre. He builds many poignant moments through simple situations. It is a study of joint family system that looks at the serious and the absurd sides of the system.

Basu Chatterji introduces three new faces: Asha Lata, Bharati Achrekar and Moneesha - perhaps from the theatre. Asha Lata and Bharati Achrekar play their roles - of typical Bengali wives - with understanding and finesse. Shabana Azmi as the youngest brother's wife pales before them though she has more importance in the script. Girish Karnad essays a spiteful type of character for the first time. Utpal Dutt's eldest brother, unconcerned with what is happening around him and steeped in his own work, is a serio-comic character. Amol Palekar looks lost and wayward, may be that is what the writer wanted him to be. The kids behave naturally.

The songs are not popular but are intimately picturized on the characters. K K Mahajan's camerawork though moving is not outstanding.

JUDAAI

Screenplay and direction by T Rama Rao

Produced by A V Subba Rao

Hindi films from the South are almost always family melodramas, only occasionally does one come across an off-beat film like **Red Rose. Judaai** (Separation) is the story of a couple, who, separate owing to a misunderstanding - the wife suspects the husband of infidelity (shades of **Thodisis Bewafai**). Its span is spread to two generations - the older one clinging to traditional values of life, the younger one discarding them to evolve a new morality of their own. The film's theme is encaptured in a song by Mohd Rafi - a moment's misunderstanding could cause lifelong frustration; marriage is not a marionette's play, it is a bond of affection. It is a custom with South Indian film-makers to preach through songs - a custom fast catching up with the Bombay film producers.

Judaai is almost a mini multistarrer: Jeetendra as husband, Rekha as wife, A K Hangal and Ashok Kumar as the grand old men, Sachin and Arun Govil as the youngsters, Shoma Anand and Tamanna as the young coeds, Asha Sachdev as the lady who causes all the misunderstanding, and Aruna Irani, Madan Puri, Deven Varma in the supporting roles. Jeetendra and Rekha do make an attempt to look old when middle-aged. The screen chemistry between the two has reached a highpoint in the film. The other romantic **jodis** (couples) - Sachin and Tamanna, and Arun Govil and Shoma Anand - impart the right amount of youthful freshness to their performances.

It is nice to hear Shailendra, Amit, Anuradha and Indrani Mukerji singing for the younger generation. Anand Bakshi and Laxmikant-Pyarelal make a successful team of lyric-writer and music-makers, and in the film they team together to create some meaningful songs. Dr. Rahi Masoom Reza as dialogue-writer is turning out a lot of pictures these days. His speciality is that he is as good at day-to-day conversational dialogue as at the literary, flowery one. In **Judaai** he makes effective use of both.

Rekha and Ashok Kumar are superb almost on the same level as in **Khoobsoorat** wherein they conspired against the oppressor, lady of the house. It is time somebody wrote a film just about the two - Rekha as a young, carefree lass, Ashok Kumar as a liberal, conscientious old man, and their crusade against the corrupt in society. They will make a marvellous team, may be much more marvellous than Ashok Kumar and Pran in **Victoria No. 203** and other films.

DARSHAK In Democratic World

Minister defends Gandhi film grant

New Delhi (UNI) - India's Information Minister, Vasant Sathe has defended the government's decision to cooperate in the Indo-U.K. film venture on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, saying it would be "good for the country politically, socially and in projecting a good image abroad".

He told a meeting of film critics here that he was confident the film's director, British actor Sir Richard Attenborough, would do "a good job".

He sought to meet the criticism that the Government had taken the unprecedented step of investing a sum of Rs 10 million on the project, while pleading lack of resources for Indian film-makers, saying Gandhi could not be "monopolised" by India. Like Jesus Christ or Martin Luther King, he belonged to the whole world.

Mr. Sathe said the film would not have "political overtones" and there would not be any attempt to run down any historical personality.

The Government's clearance to the financial aspects of the project was criticised by some critics who said the project had not been adequately processed.

It was pointed out that the artistes for the film, payment to whom would form a bulk of the financial commitment, were yet to be chosen.

Mr. Sathe said the financial aspects had been studied by the Finance Ministry and some eminent film-makers. "We have gone in good faith on the producer's budget."

Mr. Sathe said the project was after all a co-production and "we will have our men to question any misuse of finances."

Mr. Sathe said the Government had received an assurance that the Indian investment of Rs 50 million would be made up from the earnings first. The Indian financing amounted to a third of the total investment and the return from the screening in India was estimated at about five per cent of the outlay.

Hence, Mr. Sathe said, the foreign financiers could not depend on the Indian market alone. World release rights of the film would bring in the bulk of the returns.

Well water kills

Unnao (Uttar Pradesh), (UNI) - For five years now the people of Shibganj village in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh have been drawing, not life-giving water, but death from their wells.

At least 80 residents of Shibganj have died of a disease suspected to have been caused by excess flouride in the water. Paralysis of the limbs and slow death await another 100 villages afflicted by the disease.

The disease was detected in 1976 when water samples from two wells that supplied water to the villagers were sent for chemical analysis and declared unfit for human consumption.

To prevent the villagers from using the waters, district authorities covered the two wells. Alternative arrangements were, however, not made.

Gandhi film cast

New Delhi (UNI) - The cast of the Indo-British joint film venture portraying Gandhi will be announced soon by the film's British director Sir Richard Attenborough.

Sir Richard's production office here has kept the name of the actor who would play the role of the mahatma a closely guarded secret. All that the film company's spokesman would say was, the hero would be either an Indian or an Indian domiciled abroad.

This would be true of all Indian characters in the Rs 160 million film, the spokesman added.

One of the roles, possibly that of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, independent India's first Home Minister and Number 2 in Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet, would be played by Saeed Jaffrey, the talented Lucknow-born actor settled in England. He was seen in Satyajit Ray's film "Shatranj ke Khilari" and recently in Ek Baar Phir. Jaffrey also portrayed Jawaharlal Nehru in a film named Under Fire.

For the roles of non-Indian characters in the Gandhi film, Sir Richard has tentatively chosen an international cast that includes Sir Lawrence Oliver as Lord Wavell (who preceded Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy of India), Sir Alec Guinness as Gener Dyer (responsible for the Jallianwalla massacre), Candide Bergen as Margaret Bourke-White (American photo-journalist) who covered Gandhi's last phase of life), Gene Hackman as an American newspaperman, and John Mills as General Smuts, South African Prime Minister against whose racist policy Gandhi first used the weapon of passive, non-violent resistence - satyagraha – which he later tried, on a mass scale, against the British rulers in India.

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Canada

A young b... bus ride

PART II - continued from last issue

A YOUNG BRIDE'S LONELY BUS RIDE TO OBLIVION

By Frank Jones in Sunday Star

Ravinder arrived in Toronto on Saturday Dec. 1, 1973 and Mike moved out to let them have the basement apartment. The landlord, Walter Dworak, who lives upstairs, never even saw the young woman who was more or less confined in the large basement room with its old stove and fridge and double bed for most of her time in Canada.

Mike called on them on Sunday and asked how she was finding it. "She didn't say much. She was very shy," he recalled.

On Tuesday, Dec. 4, Ravinder wrote a plaintive litter to her aunt in Derby. Translated from Punjabi, the slanting, spidery handwriting reads: "Dear Auntie, I would have written before had I not felt lonely and upset. On Sunday he (Steve) was at home. I kept busy unpacking my luggage.

But on Monday I felt like a prisoner. I passed Monday and Tuesday in weeping. I feel as if I am a patient with a long, incurable disease."

Steve, she wrote, "is pale and looks weak. Yet he did not say anything to me. At present I am thinking I should get the next flight back."

Wednesday morning Steve, putting into effect the first part of his murder plan, took Ravinder to call on Mike at his new place on Hallmark Ave. Mike, working night shift on his job as a diesel mechanic at the GMC truck centre, was in bed when they called, and Steve told him they were going down to Irwin Toys to get Ravinder a job.

Steve's time sheets show he did not go to work Wednesday or Thursday, nor did he take Ravinder in for an interview. On Thursday around 8 p.m. he arrived at Mike's work place in tears, and told his friend that after the Wednesday interview he and Ravinder had rented a boat and gone riding on Lake Ontario, and that she had fallen overboard and drowned.

He was in the front of the boat, and she was in the back, and he didn't even know she'd fallen overboard until a police launch stopped him. Then helicopters had come and conducted a search.

"Why didn't you come to me before if it happened yesterday?" asked Mike.

"I was waiting to see if they found her body," he replied.

Mike left work and drove his distraught freind home. On the way, recalled Mike, "he pleaded with me to phone his father to break the news and to say I was with them when it happened. His parents knew he was unhappy with her, and if they heard he was on his own when it happened, right away he was finished. It took him two hours to persuade me. It was the first lie I told, and it led to many more," said Mike sadly.

He phoned Steve's father and told him. "There was a long silence. Then the first thing he asked me was, 'Were you there?' I said, 'Yes'. It was a terrible moment for me, and I sweated," said Mike.

On Saturday Steve flew home to England, but at the airport he pleaded with Mike again, this time to write a letter to his parents explaining that he was there when it had happened.

A young bride's lonely bus ride

PART II - continued from last issue

A YOUNG BRIDE'S LONELY BUS RIDE TO OBLIVION

By Frank Jones in Sunday Star

Ravinder arrived in Toronto on Saturday Dec. 1, 1973 and Mike moved out to let them have the basement apartment. The landlord, Walter Dworak, who lives upstairs, never even saw the young woman who was more or less confined in the large basement room with its old stove and fridge and double bed for most of her time in Canada.

Mike called on them on Sunday and asked how she was finding it. "She didn't say much. She was very shy," he recalled.

On Tuesday, Dec. 4, Ravinder wrote a plaintive letter to her aunt in Derby. Translated from Punjabi, the slanting, spidery handwriting reads: "Dear Auntie, I would have written before had I not felt lonely and upset. On Sunday he (Steve) was at home. I kept busy unpacking my luggage.

But on Monday I felt like a prisoner. I passed Monday and Tuesday in weeping. I feel as if I am a patient with a long, incurable disease."

Steve, she wrote, "is pale and looks weak. Yet he did not say anything to me. At present I am thinking I should get the next flight back."

Wednesday morning, Steve, putting into effect the first part of his murder plan, took Ravinder to call on Mike at his new place on Hallmark Ave. Mike, working night shift on his job as a diesel mechanic at the GMC truck centre, was in bed when they called, and Steve told him they were going down to Irwin Toys to get Ravinder a job.

Steve's time sheets show he did not go to work Wednesday or Thursday, nor did he take Ravinder in for an interview. On Thursday around 8 p.m. he arrived at Mike's work place in tears, and told his friend that after the Wednesday interview he and Ravinder had rented a boat and gone riding on Lake Ontario, and that she had fallen overboard and drowned.

He was in the front of the boat, and she was in the back, and he didn't even know she'd fallen overboard until a police launch stopped him. Then helicopters had come and conducted a search.

"Why didn't you come to me before if it happened yesterday?" asked Mike.

"I was waiting to see if they found her body," he replied.

Mike left work and drove his distraught friend home. On the way, recalled Mike, "he pleaded with me to phone his father to break the news and to say I was with them when it happened. His parents knew he was unhappy with her, and if they heard he was on his own when it happened, right away he was finished. It took him two hours to persuade me. It was the first lie I told, and it led to many more," said Mike sadly.

He phoned Steve's father and told him. "There was a long silence. Then the first thing he asked me was, 'Were you there?' I said, 'Yes'. It was a terrible moment for me, and I sweated," said Mike.

On Saturday Steve flew home to England, but at the airport he pleaded with Mike again, this time to write a letter to his parents explaining that he was there when it had happened.

In Nottingham Steve, pretending to be distraught, told the assembled families that he would explain just once what happened and then didn't want to talk about it any more. To anyone familiar with Lake Ontario in December the notion of renting a boat and going for a trip "far out in the lake" would be ridiculous, but for his relations Steve even embroidered the story, telling them the helicopters lowered into the water cameras that can see for miles beneath the waves.

In the next few weeks Steve Rye, no doubt confident that he'd put thousands of miles between him and the murder scene and was home free, travelled to India, to Paris, and then cockily returned to Canada, first to Montreal and then to Vancouver.

He'd reckoned without Ravinder's uncle, gentle, old Dalip Singh, a Derby bus driver who just couldn't believe Steve's story. Dalip worried about it, and finally went to see his solicitor. Soon letters were on their way to Interpol and to the Metro police asking for more details about Ravinder's disappearance.

By the time Ravinder's body was found, Metro police had established that no one had been reported missing in the lake around Dec. 5, that at work Steve had not even mentioned his wife's death as his reason for returning to England but had claimed that both his parents had been killed in a car crash there.

Sgt. Gerald Stevenson also discovered that Steve had borrowed a .22 automatic from a fellow employee, Arthur Buck, returning it on Dec. 6 with one bullet still in the chamber.

Steve had ostensibly borrowed the gun to try it out with a view to buying it, and had asked a lot of questions, including whether it would kill someone. Stevenson wisely seized the gun, and now a ballistics expert found it matched the bullet cases and portion of a bullet found at the murder scene.

For Cooper, a warm, engaging man of Welsh-Portuguese background known in law enforcement circles for the elegant calligraphy he uses to adorn the covers of his criminal reports, the first priority was positive identification of the body. Dalip Singh was flown to Toronto and shown photographs of the body and the woman's jewelry.

"Yes," he said, trying to control himself, "This is Ravinder's ring. Her mother sent it to her from India. And these are her gold bangles. We had them made for her by a Sikh goldsmith in England."

The police had already spoken to poor Mike Singh, but he'd stuck to his story, fearing the wrath of his parents more than the police. "I had told one lie and I had to keep lying", he said. "Somehow I couldn't bring out the truth. I was so mad with Steve for using me like that."

He finally broke down when Cooper, who now heads the OPP Criminal Investigation Branch, showed him color photographs of the murder scene and the body. Burning now with hatred for his one-time friend, he tracked down the phone number at which Steve could be reached in Surry, B.C.

With police sitting beside him he phoned the number. "Hi Steve," he said, giving the police the pre-arranged code phrase that would tell them their man was on the line. He got his address under a pretext and within hours RCMP officers called on Steve, finding him still in bed.

"I've never even been inside a police station before," he said, dazed, as they locked him up. But when Cooper arrived in B.C. to pick him up, he found Rye cool and arrogant. His composure cracked only for a second when he was shown the pictures of his wife's body.

The police now had the man they were sure was the killer - but no evidence placing him at the scene of the crime. Without that, their case was shaky. "We had no idea how they had got to Peterborough," said Cooper. For a time police suspected Mike Singh, who had an old car, had driven them there.

The only thing they had to go on was two TTC transfers warpped up in a frozen white handkerchief in Ravinder's coat pocket which showed they had caught the bus outside 724 Evans Ave. around 7.55 a.m. Dec. 6.

Inquiries with the Colonial Voyageur bus company turned up veteran bus driver Richard Giberson who distinctly remembered letting a couple off his bus on that lonely stretch of road. A search of the bus company's old tickets turned up two consecutive tickets which incredibly, after a lapse of five months, still bore Steve and Ravinder's fingerprints.

The final clincher came when, after an appeal through the newspapers, passenger Sybil Burnett came forward to say she remembered the man carrying a gun.

At the trial Rye claimed that while they were out hunting his wife had told him she was pregnant by another man, and that he had blacked out. When he came to, he claimed, her body was at his feet. But the autopsy showed no sign of pregnancy.

Rye was convicted of non-capital murder, and was given a life sentence which he is now serving in Warkworth Penitentiary. It's expected he will be deported when he is released.

After it was over, Dalip Singh walked over and shook Cooper's hand. "In my village today you are the most celebrated man," he said.

But Rye's parents have returned to India leaving no address. "His father is a broken man, disgraced," said a friend.

As for Mike, "I've learned my lesson. It all started with that first lie I told for a friend. Now I trust no one - never again. But I don't blame Steve so much now," he added. "I blame his parents. He should have left his wife if he didn't love her. Lots of other men do after an arranged marriage. But he was afraid of his father."

Cooper feels only sympathy for Mike Singh. "He's as fine a gentleman as you'd wish to meet," he said. But Steve Rye, he said, "dripped arrogance in the courtroom. He was a cold and callous killer."

ENGINEER MADE

MCC LIFER

New Delhi (IBS) - India's former wicketkeeper-batsman Farookh Engineer, who had played county cricket for Lancashire for many years, received a rare honour when he was made life member of the Marlybourne Cricket Club (MCC) in London.

Engineer joins a select band of cricketers who include Garfield Sobers, Rohan Kanhai, John Arlot (cricket correspondent), Neil Hawke and Don Bradman, who were all accorded the same honour through the years.

Sexism in Indian textbooks

Narendra Nath Kalia

State University College at Buffalo.

In 1965, Indian educational policy-makers pledged to eradicate all traditional concepts of female inferiority in school textbooks. By the end of 1971, all Indian states had set up the appropriate agencies to produce schoolbooks. Today, a highly centralized process of textbook production gives the state educationists an overwhelming control over the ideological content of India's school textbooks.

Since 1975, I have been studying sexism in Indian School textbooks. In my study published last year [**The Lies We Tell Our Children**, Vikas], I reported that India's educational bureaucracy has failed to deliver its promise of sex role equality in the school curricula. That except for token achieving females, most women continue to be depicted as quivering willows, weak and amenable compared to the sturdy, powerful males.

Following my findings, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), a most prominent textbook - producing agency, issued angry denials.

To determine whether such disclaimers were more exercises in solicitious sophistry, I examined 15 English language - instruction books prescribed for high school/higher secondary/pre-university curricula in Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Delhi. These texts were used by more than one million students in 1979-80.

Now in 1980, 15 years since the original promise, my analysis shows that the current crop of textbooks does not differ much from those of previous years. In their bumblings to scrouge sexist stereotypes, India's educators - the NCERT in particular - have operated much like medieval barbers who believed that a haircut could best control cancer of the brain. They have excised most startling sexist passages. But nothing has been added to encourage equality between the sexes. As in lessons for the yesteryears, no Shurpanakha has her nose and ears hacked off when she takes the initiative of proposing marriage. Yet most females in these textbooks do not take up or aspire for significant marketplace occupations. They do not pilot any projects for social change. Most of them are too subdued to assert even their personal independence.

A few figures peal the polish off the purely cosmetic changes attempted in the current crop of Indian school textbooks. Out of 188 lessons I studied, 114 still have males as subjects or leading characters. Thirteen star females. Thirty-two of these males are heroic or influential figures; only four of the females dare to be different.

But these are only numbers. The plots of lessons tell much more.

Various stories show that Indian textbook editors hardly blush over anti-feminine sentiments in prim as long as such prejudice is neatly woven into the fabric of a lesson. In family settings, particularly, a subtle degradation of females is often casually tossed off as a foregone conclusion.

The story "Resignation," from **English Rapid Reader** [published just last year for class IX, Rajasthan, print order(4500 copies), thus describes the misery of a clerk's life: "There was disappointment and defeat all around him. He had no son, but three daughters; no brother but two sisters-in-law". From all the stories written by Rabindranath Tagore, the Department of Materials Production of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, has chosen "The Trust Property" to describe villagers' reactions to a family row this way:

All were of the opinion that to quarrel with a father for the sake of a wife was possible only in these degenerate days. And the reason they gave was a good one too. "When your wife dies," they said, "you can find a second one without delay. But when your father dies, you can't get another to replace him for love or money." Their logic no doubt was perfect.

When his wife leaves him, another story actually describes a husband's disc omfort "as if a necessary piece of furniture had been removed".

The message to the students is clear. A woman is a commodity. She is no more than the sum of services rendered. Just like a broom or a pair of shoes, you can go down to the market and get a woman any time you need a replacement.

Our textbooks do not find it worthwhile to emphasize the Vedic tradition of the woman as a mentally agile and achievement oriented **Sahadharmini**. Had they done so, they might have provided a balance to the mentality of a doctor in "The Last Leaf" who asks a sick girl's room-mate, "Has she anything on her mind?"

"She--she wanted to paint the Bay of Naples some day," the girl responds.
"Paint?--bosh!" says the doctor. "Has she anything on her mind worth thinking about twice--a man for instance?"
"A man?" --Is a man worth -- but no,doctor; there is nothing of the kind."
"Well, it is the weakness, then," he concludes.

If such be weakness, can it ever even approach the weakness of women in our textbooks who are expected to meekly accept violent abuse by cruel men, whatever their age? A little girl is forced to do housework for her brothers, one of whom prohibits another little girl from visiting his busy sister. "Don't you come into our house," he admonishes, "I'll break your leg if you do". Another young girl awaits her new husband "as a sheep awaits a butcher," and for the next thirty years submits to "his persecution with the slavelike docility that is the badge of her tribe". Thomas Edison leaves his bride on their wedding night to check on an experiment and becomes so absorbed in his work that he completely forgets about her until reminded hours later.

Obviously, the **purushottam** pundits of NCERT expect their readers to regard this last incident as a humorous and innocent footnote to the life of a great scientist. Yet one wonders whether they would have adopted a similar tongue-in-the-cheek anecdotal tone if Edison's wife had left **him** on such a night!

To be continued next issue.....

Rs 40 MILLION INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AT ATHANI

Cochin (UNI) - A Rs 40 million industrial complex for manufacturing fasteners and hand tools will be set up in the joint sector at Athani, near Trichur, Kerala.

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

The fall, harvest of fresh fruits and vegetables, has long been a time for rejoicing. Join the celebration this season by taking advantage of nature's bounty and prepare some inexpensive gourmet meals. Local fresh vegetables, besides being cheaper, offer good amounts of essential vitamins and minerals making them excellent for the vegetarian or non-vegetarian meal. For some time I have been asked for authentic Indian recipes. Authentic Indian recipes, however, are not easy for most Canadians to follow. So I like to modify the method for those readers and others who do not have too much time for cooking. Recently I have received many recipes from India and I would like to share them with my readers throughout the year. The following are two of those recipes (modified version).

Sabut Pahari Mirch (vegetarian)

8 med. green peppers
¾ cup finely chopped onion
2 small cloves of garlic, minced
juice of 1 lemon
1 tbsp. finely chopped fresh gingerroot
1 tsp. ground cumin
¼ tsp. chili powder or 2 to 3 fresh green chili - chopped
¼ tsp. turmeric
pinch of ground asafitida (hing), optional
2 large potato, boiled and mashed
½ cup sesame seeds, roasted and crushed
2 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
about 1/3 cup ghee or oil
Yogurt and Curry Sauce:
2 tbsp. ghee
½ cup minced onion
1½ tsp. curry powder
¼ tsp. salt
pinch of sugar
1 cup (8 oz.) plain yogurt

Put the peppers under a broiler and broil, turning often, until the skin is burned all over. Put the hot peppers in a brown paper bag and close tightly to seal. When cool, remove them from the bag and peel them. Cut off the tops around the stem and remove all the seeds and membrane.

Make filling: Heat one large heavy frying pan; add ghee or oil. When ghee is hot fry onion until golden brown. Add garlic, ginger, cumin, chili, turmeric, hing, salt and sugar. Fry over medium heat for about 1 minute. Add potato and cook, stirring all the time for 3 to 4 minutes. Now add crushed sesame seeds and mix well. Stuff the peppers with this mixture. Replace the stems and make sure filling does not fall out. Stand the peppers upright in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle 2 tsp. of ghee or oil over them, then sprinkle the lemon juice all over. Bake in 375F. oven for about 25 to 30 minutes, or until peppers are tender. Pour hot yogurt sauce over them before serving.

Yogurt Sauce: Heat ghee and fry onion until soft. Add curry powder, salt and sugar. Stir over low heat for a few seconds. Add yogurt and mix well. Simmer for 5 to 8 minutes, or until a smooth sauce is formed.

KHEERA DORMA (stuffed cucumber)

4 med. cucumbers
3 tbsp. ghee
2 med. onion, finely chopped
1½ tsp. ground cumin
¼ tsp. turmeric
¼ tsp. chili powder
1 tsp. salt
½ cup coconut milk or chicken stock
2 tbsp. raisins
a pinch of cumin seeds
1 small bay leaf or curry leaf
1/8 tsp. sugar
1 tsp. garam masala

Filling:

½ lb. ground cow lamb (remove all fat before grinding)
1 large onion, finely chopped
2 tbsp. oil
½ tsp. finely chopped ginger root
½ tsp. hot garam masala (ground)
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. chili powder or 1 tsp. finely chopped green chili
2 tbsp. chopped coriander leaves

Prepare filling:

Heat one frying pan. Then add 2 tbsp. oil and fry the onion until golden. Add garam masala, ginger root, chili and the meat. Stirring, cook the meat, about 5 minutes, until meant changes colour. Add coriander leaves and mix well. Remove from heat and let it cool. Peel, wash and prick the cucumbers all over. Rub with salt. Cut down the centre and take out seeds. Stuff the inside with the filling. Tie up cucumber with string, or fix with cocktail sticks.

Heat ghee in a large deep pan. Fry the cumin seeds just for seconds, then add onion, bay leaf, and rest of the spices except garam masala. Cook until onion is tender. Add coconut milk or chicken stock. Bring to a boil. Add salt and sugar and raisins. Add stuffed cucumbers. Cover and bring to a second boil. Reduce heat and gently cook until cucumbers are tender, and the sauce has thickened. Sprinkle garam masala on top. Remove from heat and keep covered until ready to serve.

Control of drug industry

Patna, (Bihar) (UNI) - The hold of transnational corporations over the drug industry has not only resulted in the unwarranted hike in prices but also acted as a damper on India's scientific development in this sector, according to a paper read at the "drugs-for-the-millions" conference here on September 20.

Ranen Sen, former M.P. and member of the Hathi Committee (which went into all aspects of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in India) in his paper entitled "Transnational Organisations and the Drug Industry," said certain reports had proved that these companies were greedy and had swindled the public and even members of the medical profession by false but powerful salesmanship and the formation of cartels to keep prices up.

Dr. Sen said the transnational corporations (TNC), commonly known in India as multi-national corporations (MNC), were giant drug manufacturing organisations having their head offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Switzerland.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY MARRIAGE

1 cup of Consideration
1 cup of Courtesy
2 cupfuls flattery carefully concealed
2 cupfuls milk of Human Kindness
1 gallon faith in God and each other
2 cupfuls praise
1 small pinch of in-laws
1 reasonable budget
A generous dash of cooperation
3 teaspoons of pure extract of "I am sorry"
1 cup of contentment
1 cup each of confidence and encouragement
2 children at least
1 large or several small hobbies
1 cup of blindness to other's faults

Stagnation in garment industry

New Delhi (UNI) - Import restrictions in Europe and the United States have resulted in stagnation in the Indian garment industry, a recent study conducted by the Indian Society of International Business (ISIB) says.

The study says that garment exports can be boosted by improvements in design, quality and production technology. Product improvement for garment export must also involve training of production workers, control procedures, dissemination of fashion and style information and better finishing and packaging techniques.

The study says the Indian garment industry is wholly export-oriented. An average garment exporter deals with as many as 17 bulk buyers. The industry is highly competitive and fashion-oriented and has succeeded solely due to the creative ability of people in the trade, the study reveals.

The study has called for government intervention to encourage the use of Indian brand names in the export markets.

LOVE-LESS LOVE

Dr. S.S. Sodhi, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

He: I know you do not love me

She: But you are my source of being!

He: You might as well admit what your eyes betray

She: I have always defined myself through you!

He: Why do you always cover up?

She: Why do you have such a suspicious mind?

He: I know the reason of our love-less love

She: 'Love and Reason' did you say that!

He: Can I reason with you so that we could love?

She: There is nothing to reason about!

He: I would let you look at my inner reality.

She: Yours and mine will never match!

He: I am not what you see

She: That is why I was taken in!

He: Is there a way out of this punishment

She: Can't you learn to live in saddism!

He: Will there be light at the end of this tunnel

She: Have you ever looked within?

Miltone, a new beverage

New Delhi (UNI) - Miltone may become the future drink of the indian masses.

A milklike nutritious beverage, Miltone consists of fresh milk and proteins from groundnut flour. It is rich in proteins and several vitamins and is already popular in several States, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, claims in a press release.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the Central Food Department has plans to introduce Miltone in the country in a big way, according to the release.

Miltone, the release claims, is not only highly nutritious, but also cheap. It is particularly recommended to those who cannot digest food with high fat content.

Birdegroom taken for ride

Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh), (UNI) - An elderly bachelor who thought he was in for conjugal bliss when he paid Rs 2,000 for a young and attractive bride had reason to feel chagrioned shortly after the deal.

The newly acquired "wife" turned out to be a boy in disguise.

The villager, who had sought to end his single-blessedness, had been tricked by marriage brokers.

The "bride", presumably an accomplice of the cheats, put up a manly resistance to the new bridegroom and there was apprehension in the village that a fracas would ensue between the "in-laws".

Police promptly moved in and led the "newly-weds" to the magistrate's court.

MORE FACILITIES FOR KERALA HILL SHRINE

Madras, (UNI) - More amenities will be provided to pilgrims visiting the famous hill shrine, Sabarimalai, in central Kerala, when the Rs 45 million Sabarimala Development Project is completed by 1984.

T. N. Upendranatha Kurup, President of the Travancore Devaswom Board, told newsmen here today that the existing facilities at Sabarimala were very limited and inadequate for the ever-increasing number of pilgrims, whose number exceeded 4.5 million during the annual Makaravilakku festival last year.

Mr. Kurup said the main features of the project were provision of a comprehensive water supply scheme, construction of pilgrim shelters, improvement of sanitation facilities and development of pilgrims' pathways.

JOINT VENTURES

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian State Trading Corporation (STC) has initiated action to set up joint ventures in collaboration with a number of foreign parties to increase exports of manufactured products.

Items identified for such joint ventures are meat and meat products, fruit juices, leather and leather products, footwear and marine products. Techno-economic feasibility studies in the case of a few items have already been taken up.

Dr. S.C. Bhattacharjee, STC Chairman, told newsmen that the "buy-back" arrangements with the collaborators would ensure export of the total output from the proposed production ventures.

Bulgaria, the United States, France, Switzerland, Japan and Hungary are among the countries with which collaboration is being sought.

INDUSTRIAL SPIN-OFFS FROM INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAMME

New Delhi, (UNI) - Apart from purely scientific and technological achievements, the Indian space programme is providing, as spin-off, tremendous fillip to a variety of industries and the country's economy.

A zoo on th

The zoo in Madras, capital of the southern Indian State of Tamil Nadu, and one of the earliest in the country, is languishing. Pollution and lack of care are taking a heavy toll of wild life specimens confined in dens behind rusty iron bars. Hopefully the denizens may find a new and better home when a new zoo, planned on modern lines comes up at Vandalur, 35 kilometres from the state capital.

Madras (UNI) - Aged animals suddenly await their end -- or liberation -- at the country's oldest zoo, once a pride of Madras.

Several rusty cages in the 125-year-old zoo are lying empty, their occupants having died in recent years. The zoo's only rhinoceros died four months ago. So did three of the chimpanzees. Of the 20 sambhar deer the zoo boasted of a few years ago, only ten are left.

According to the report of an expert committee on management of zoos, set up by the Union Agriculture Ministry, the Madras zoo had 210 mammals, 266 birds and 19 reptiles in 1974. Now there are only 75 mammals and 125 birds. The reptiles number 20.

The seven lions, weary with age, include one gifted by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, a lone tigress waits in vain for a mate.

Zoo officials are reluctant to answer queries about the health of the animals. Inquiries show that there has been no post mortem on animals which died in

Nirvan Bha

Nirvan Bhavan
For Indians in Toronto Inc. proudly announces the launching of LOTO-WINDIA II. LOTO-WINDIA II is sponsored by AIR INDIA and KALA KENDAR SAREES & FABRICS. For a $1 ticket, LOTO-WINDIA II offers a chance to win

ANNOUNCEMENT

Anjali, well known exponent of Indian dance, will be performing at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, on Wednesday, November 5th at 8:00 p.m. The program will include Kathakali items, pictures, poetry and mime.

DIWALI MELA

India-Canada Association, Ottawa, will sponsor Diwali Mela-1980 on Sunday, November 2 from 1:00 to 7:00 p.m. at Sir Robert Borden High School, 131 Greenbank Road. The Mela will feature a two-part entertainment (2 - 3 and 5 - 6).

There will also be several food stalls, etc. Everyone is invited to this annual event of fun and entertainment for the whole family.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Dhillon, will be the chief guest.

TEEN CLUB

Indo-Canadian Teen Club, Ottawa, will be holding a general meeting on October 26th at 1 p.m. at the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, 1346 Bank Street (at Riverside Drive).

All Indo-Canadian Teens are welcome. For further information call 824-8986 or 733-9422.

DANCE CLASSES:

Anjali Gaston teaches Odissi style dance at Ottawa Dance Centre, on Sussex Drive. For information call 745-1368.

A zoo on the decline

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The seven lions, weary with age, include one gifted by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, a lone tigress waits in vain for a mate.

Zoo officials are reluctant to answer queries about the health of the animals. Inquiries show that there has been no post mortem on animals which died in the recent past. The cause of death thus remains a matter of conjecture.

Earlier, there were reports that several cases of death in the zoo were due to anthracosis resulting from accumulation of carbon in the lungs. An air pollution study conducted in the vicinity of the zoo in December 1973 revealed the presence of 431.6 milligram of suspended particulates per cubic metre, which is twice as much as in the industralised cities of the West. The carbon particles emanate from the Madras central Railway Station and the Basin Bridge Thermal Power Station situated near by.

The sad plight of the animals moved a foregign tourist to write a bitter letter to a local newspaper. "In its present condition," he said, "the Madras zoo offers no pleasure to the animal lover, only a lesson in cruelty and inhumanity to the children who visit it".

The Madras zoo, established in 1855, has remained unchanged while other important institutions of its kind have adapted the moat system to exhibit the animals in near natural settings. Its future remained uncertain for many years with the Southern Railway staking a claim for the zoo property for expansion of the railway station.

The State Forest Department is planning a modern zoo at Vandalur, 35 km from the city. Work has already started on 75 hectares, half the area earmarked for it. When the Vandalur Zoo is ready the surviving inmates of the present zoo will be accommodated there.

Response from oil firms

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Government has received "very good response" from foreign companies for taking up exploration and drilling for oil here, according to authoritative sources.

Some ten companies, including Burmah Oil, which has a 50 per cent share in Oil India Limited (OIL) have come forward to take up the work in the Continental Shelf in response to global tenders floated by the Indian Government.

A high-level committee will scrutinise the applications before choosing the companies to take up the work. The committee will determine the potential areas where the foreign companies should take up drilling operations.

Under the arrangement, the foreign companies have to take up the operation on their own by making the necessary initial investments. Only after finding oil would the Government of India decide on the mode of payments and other financial arrangements.

The main aim of seeking foreign help in the on shore and off-shore drilling operations is to maximise oil production by tapping potential areas as early as possible and to reduce the increasing foreign exchange investment on oil imports.

SECOND TERM FOR SACHDEVA

Beamsville, Ont. - Om Sachdeva of Beamsville District Lions Club has been reappointed for a second year chairman of the Research and Long Range Planning Committee of Lions International Multiple District "A".

Multiple "A" consists of 15 districts spread over Ontario, Quebec and Labrador.

Mr. Sachdeva was one of four who represented Multiple "A" at U.S. Lions Forum in Bloomington, Minnesota.

As past district governor, Mr. Sachdeva also serves on the District Cabinet as Lionage reporter and honorary chairman. Lionage is a publication which goes to over 23,000 Lions every two months.

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Nirvan Bhavan For Indians in Toronto Inc. proudly announces the launching of LOTO-WINDIA II. LOTO-WINDIA II is sponsored by AIR INDIA and KALA KENDAR SAREES & FABRICS. For a $1 ticket, LOTO-WINDIA II offers a chance to win

1. ONE RETURN TICKET: TORONTO/BOMBAY OR DELHI (Econo. Class) ON AIR INDIA.
2. BULOVA GENTS WATCH DIGITAL QUARTZ.

For further information, contact Ajit Adhopia at 270-0212 or Rashmi Desai at 449-4459 after 6 p.m. or weekends.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Anjali, well known exponent of Indian dance, will be performing at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, on Wednesday, November 5th at 8:00 p.m. The program will include Kathakali items, pictures, poetry and mimic.

DIWALI MELA

India-Canada Association, Ottawa, will sponsor Diwali Mela-1980 on Sunday, November 2 from 1:00 to 7:00 p.m. at Sir Robert Borden High School, 131 Greenbank Road. The Mela will feature a two-part entertainment (2 - 3 and 5 - 6).

There will also be sereral food stalls, etc. Everyone is invited to this annual event of fun and entertainment for the whole family.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Dhillon, will be the chief guest.

TEEN CLUB

Indo-Canadian Teen Club, Ottawa, will be holding a general meeting on October 26th at 1 p.m. at the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, 1346 Bank Street (at Riverside Drive).

All Indo-Canadian Teens are welcome. For further information call 824-8986 or 733-9422.

DANCE CLASSES

Anjali Gaston teaches Odissi style dance at Ottawa Dance Centre, on Sussex Drive. For information call 745-1368.

HARBOURFRONT

Understanding the Culture of India Through its Music - a multi-media workshop, tracing the development of Indian music from its mythological origins, some 4,000 years ago, to the present day.

The workshop will show the intimate relationship of music and religion to the Indian way of life, both ancient and modern.

Sunday, November 2, 1980

1 - 4 p.m.
2nd floor loft, Harbourfront
235 Queen's Quay W.

Registration fee: Students $2.50.

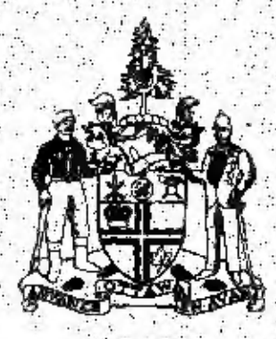
Adults $4.00

For further information and for pre-registration to the workshop, please call 364-7127, local 248.

Shambhu Das who will lead the workshop, is an accomplished musician on many Indian instruments and a former student of Ravi Shankar. Also, he is a scholar of Indian music and has taught courses at York University (1970-76) as well as at other institutions.

This workshop, arranged by the Community Relations Office of the University of Toronto, is part of the "Encounter India" programme at Harbourfront, October 30 - November 2.

MEET THE CANDIDATES



MUNICIPAL ELECTION 1980

The following is the schedule of meetings established to enable the citizens of Ottawa to become better acquainted with those persons who have been nominated as candidates for the offices of Mayor and Alderman.

All meetings begin at 7:30 pm

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES MEETINGS

October 22 - Mayor - Lakeside Gardens, Britannia Park

October 23 - Mayor - Ecole secondaire de La Salle, 501 St. Patrick St.

November 3 - Mayor - Centre communautaire Canterbury Community Centre, 2185 Arch Street

November 6 - Mayor - Civic Centre municipal, Lansdowne Park [Salon B], Bank Street.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES MEETINGS

October 27 - Dalhousie Ward - High School of Commerce, 300 Rochester Street

October 27 - Carleton Ward - Bel-Air Drive Public School, 2093, Bel-Air Drive

October 28 - Canterbury Ward - Canterbury High School, 2185 Arch Street

October 28 - Elmdale Ward - Fisher Park High School, 250 Holland Avenue

October 29 - Overbrook Ward - Centre communautaire Overbrook Community Centre, 171 King George Street

October 29 - Capital Ward - Glebe High School, 212 Glebe Avenue

October 30 - Richmond Ward - D. Roy Kennedy Public School, 919 Woodroffe Avenue

October 30 - Alta Vista Ward - Alta Vista Public School, 1349 Randall Avenue

November 3 - Wellington Ward - Public Service Alliance Building, 233 Gilmour Street

November 4 - Britannia Ward - Lakeside Gardens, Britannia Park.

November 4 - Riverside Ward - Fielding Drive Public School, 777 Fielding Drive

November 5 - St. Georges Ward - Sandy Hill Community Centre, 250 Somerset Est.

November 6 - Queensboro Ward - Centre communautaire Alexander Community Centre, 960 Silver St.

November 7 - Billings Ward - Ridgemont High School, 2597, Alta Vista Drive.

November 7 - By-Rideau Ward - City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Wanted a Jat Sikh well qualified boy for a girl 5'-9", 20 yrs. and a Canadian citizen. Please send photo and particulars to M-1736, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for a divorced Rajput girl, 25, attractive, homely, M.A., Economics, working in States. Also for her younger brother, 23, graduate, extremely handsome, tall and athletic, working in India. Caste no bar. M-1737, The Canadian India Times.

Mature, attractive lady 40's from modern Indian community, with distinguished qualities - interested in mature, refined, honest, professional, thorough gentleman. M-1738, The Canadian India Times.

Doctor brother invites immediate correspondence for beautiful, fair, sincere, charming, educated and talented sister, 28 yrs, 5'-3", extremely proficient in household affairs. Punjabi Khatri immigrant or citizen preferred. M-1739, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted Canadian immigrant bride of a Gursikh family for a handsome, well-built Taunkshatri boy of 25, 5'-6", intermediate educated, family well settled back home and sister well placed in Canada. Caste no bar. Please supply full details M-1740, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted professional Jat Sikh boy in twenties for convent educated girl, 21, in India. Reply M-1741, The Canadian India Times.

Proposals invited from Syrian Christian boys below 30, professionals, preferably doctors/engineers for a girl, 23, from respectable Kerala family. Canadian graduate and citizen presently working in Canada. Please Reply M-1742, The Canadian India Times.

Match for smart Indian boy, 25, sales supervisor. Caste no bar. Phone: (416) 535-1170.

Wanted a suitable well educated, good christian man, with a good job, preferably professional job, earning not less than twenty thousand a year from a good family background 5'-8" or 5'-10" tall at least, immigrant Canada/U.S.A for a pretty, tall, slim, very well educated girl. Boy could be in his early 30's even. Please send details and returnable photograph to M-1731, The Canadian India Times.

Well placed Punjabi Khatri family, Canadian citizens, seek match for their son, 26, business gardu-ate, working in a middle management position. Write to M-1733, The Canadian India Times with a photograph and other details in strict confidence.

Correspondence invited from Hindu Punjabi Khatri boys, 36-39 years, for pretty, 5'-5½" sister. Call (506)-466-4555.

A 22-26 yrs. old professionally qualified Ramgarhia match for a beautiful Canadian citizen girl, 22, B.Com., educated in Canada, holding excellent office job. Please send full particulars and recent photograph to the parents at: P.O. Box 3, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3Z6.

Pretty, charming and accomplished girl from good family for smart and handsome medical doctor settled in England (age 28, height 5'8"). Contact brother at (416) 495-5481.

Matrimonial correspondence for a Bengali Kahasthya "Mitra" girl M.A., B.Ed, slim and attractive. Daughter of a well known Indian citizen. Write to S.R. Ghose, 1577 Lawrence Ave. West, Apt. 702, Toronto, Canada M6L 1C4.

Suitable match for a South Indian Brahmin bachelor in thirties with a Ph.D. and university job in Canada. Phone: (519)-885-0123.

Reflections

Reflections of South Asia, a thoroughly enjoyable cultural evening was organised by the Sri Lanka-Canada Association of Ottawa on October 4th. Members of four different communites: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka participated in the event.

The program opened with a beautiful dance piece, a combination of Ballet and Bharata Natyam performed by Kanina Bhatnagar and eight other children, two each from the different participating communities.

Most of the items were very enjoyable and the informative commentaries given by the narrators were very helpful. Though Sri Lanka came last in the program with double the number of items the other groups presented, they came first as far as the performance and presentation are concerned. Each item was short, simple, gracious and looked very professional and therefore highly enjoyable.

Christie Richards and the Sri Lanka-Canada Association are to be complimented for initiating this joint function.

Fundraising

ICCC

The Indo-Canadian Community Centre (ICCC), Ottawa, organised a successful benefit Sitar Recital in aid of the Terry Fox/Marathon of Hope on October 15 at the Ridgemont High School. The artist, Shalil Shankar, a disciple of Ravi Shankar showed remarkable control over the instrument, no wonder for a devoted musician like Shalil Shankar. He was ably accompanied on the tabla by Nandkishor.

FLOOD RELIEF

The Indo-Canadian Women's Circle of Ottawa organised a pot-luck benefit dinner to raise funds for U.P - Bihar flood relief. It was held on October 3rd at the Indo-Canadian Community Centre. The proceeds, $600.00, has been handed over to the Red Cross for their work in the affected area.

IAF PLANE WRECKAGE AFTER 33 YEARS

New Delhi (IBS) - An India Air Force Dakota which crashed with 25 Defence personnel on board has been located by an Air Force trekking team at a height of 4,350 metres, 28 km from Srinigar, some 33 years after the crash.

CONTAINER EQUIPMENT FOR MAJOR INDIAN PORTS

Bombay, (UNI) - Container handling equipment worth Rs 136.4 million is being set up at four major Indian ports - Haldia, Madras, Bombay and Cochin - as part of the development programme for containerised cargo traffic from India, according to Union Commerce Ministry Additional Secretary C. Venkataraman.

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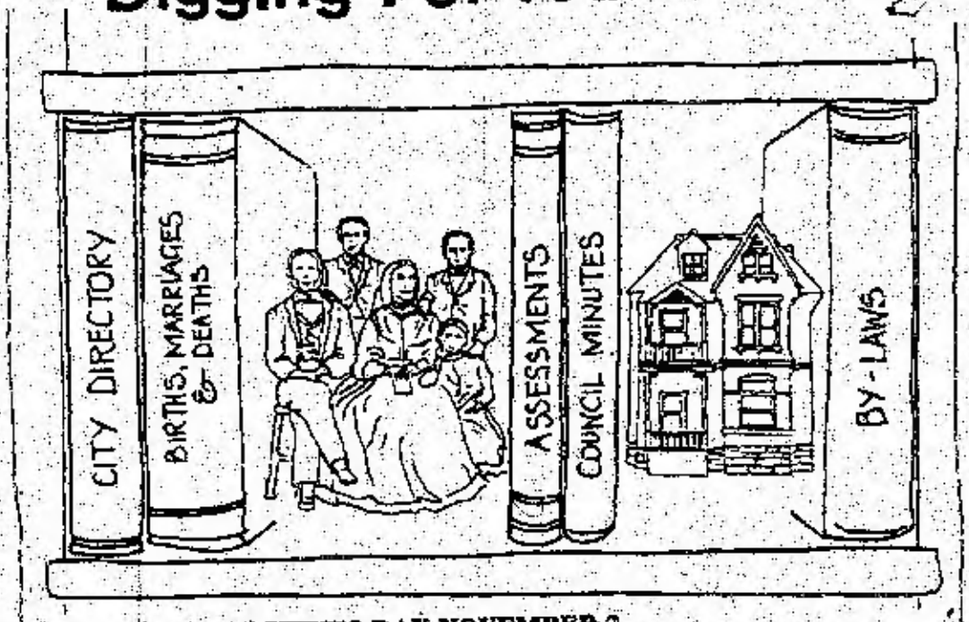
NATIONAL ARCHIVES DAY
NOVEMBER 2

Digging For Your Roots



NATIONAL ARCHIVES DAY NOVEMBER 2

DIGGING FOR YOUR ROOTS

Come and learn how to uncover the history of your house and family. Bring any relevant documents. Talk to archivists, genealogists, local historians and others involved in heritage research.

View our display and join us for a cup of coffee.

Ottawa City Archives
174 Stanley Avenue
1:30 - 5:00 P.M.
563-3115

EASTERN ONTARIO ARCHIVISTS ASSOCIATION